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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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THE READERS
of this paper may kindly communicate their address to us. They will then realize what enormous benefit it brings to them.
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STA-TLER Parade Menacing Europe

PARLIAMENT & PRIVY COUNCIL MEETING TO-DAY

Roosevelt Rushes To Washington

INCIDENTS AGAIN ON DANZIG FRONTIER:

Germany Bans Zones For Air Service: Military Preparations In Gibraltar And Malta

"BEHOLD STA-TLER"

OUR cartoonist's sketch gives an idea of the shape of things coming over Europe. The Swastika and Sickle mingle.

This spectre is disturbing the Chancellories of Europe and Apostles of Appeasement.

Europe has begun to rotate round Moscow-Berlin Axis, after the initial shock. Herr von Ribbentrop had his first day in Moscow and met M. Molotov.

A message is reported to have been sent to the British and French Ambassadors in Moscow to inform M. Molotov that Poland "is now willing and ready to accept Russian aid." It is problematical whether this last minute appeal will turn the tide in favour of Democracies.

FRONTIER INCIDENTS

Meanwhile there is quite a crop of incidents on Danzig frontier, and the 'atrocity campaign' is in full swing in German press. These, as usual, may form the necessary preliminaries for the 'Nazi putsch.'

Hitler has given a blunt reply to the British Ambassador in Germany that he will not stay his hands.

Meanwhile Europe is preparing for eventualities. There is an emergency meeting of both Houses of Parliament to-day. The King has returned to London and is having a meeting of the Privy Council to-day. President Roosevelt has abandoned his holiday and is returning to Washington "to keep abreast of the fast changing international conditions."

WAR PREPARATIONS AHEAD

Belgium has cancelled all leave to the military, while France has decided to call up a further contingent of Reservists. The whole of Eastern Germany and the province of East Prussia have been prohibited for aeroplanes. Gibraltar is in an advanced state of military preparedness, while the P. and O. Company announce that s. s. "Strathmore" will avoid the Mediterranean. War risk insurance has gone up.

INDIA AND WAR

Some of the Dominions have taken precautionary measures and have expressed their willingness to co-operate with Britain, in case of an emergency.

India's attitude towards War as defined by the Working Committee will be the main theme of discussion in the Congress Premiers' Conference at Poona to-day.

COMBINED CRUSADERS OR THE NEW TRADE MARK!

"Paris as well as London will, no doubt, recognise that the change in the Russo-German relations is not a one-day political affair, but an event of momentous importance. It will be decisive in the future formation of Russo-German relations and will remain revolutionary for a long time to come."
—Semi-official statement issued from Berlin.

RIBBENTROP MEETS MOLOTOV

Landing Ground Decked With Swastika

BERLIN, Aug. 23.

Two hours after his arrival at Moscow, Herr von Ribbentrop had the first meeting with M. Molotov and it was stated at 5 p.m. that they were still conferring. A German Press message from Moscow says that Herr von Ribbentrop and his assistants found the airfield decked with Swastika flags when they arrived.

ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW.

According to a Moscow message, Herr von Ribbentrop arrived at 13/00.

Soviet officials at the airport included M. Dekanossov, Deputy Foreign Commissar and M. Potemkin, Chief of the Protocol division of the Foreign Ministry.—Reuter.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.

Herr von Ribbentrop left Ainring Aerodrome near Salzburg for Berlin at 4-20 in the Fuehrer's new four-engined condor 'plane.

It is reported before motoring to Ainring with his personal staff Herr von Ribbentrop conferred with Herr Hitler at Obersalzburg.

Her von Papen had a fifteen-minute talk with Ribbentrop at the Aerodrome.—Reuter.

KING RETURNS TO LONDON

Privy Council Meeting To-day

LONDON, August 23.

It is officially announced that His Majesty is returning to London to-night from Balmoral and will hold a Privy Council at the Buckingham Palace to-morrow.—Reuter.

Task Before Parliament

LONDON, August 23.

The House of Commons will meet at 14.45 to-morrow. The Prime Minister is expected to make a comprehensive statement on the international situation, lasting about an hour, in proposing a motion to facilitate the immediate passage of the Emergency Powers Bill and any financial resolution required in connection with it.

Leaders of the two Oppositions will follow, and the length of the subsequent discussion will govern the question whether the Bill can be passed in both houses on Thursday. As the Bill will be very far-reaching, the possibilities of an extended debate on details such as liberty of the subject could be considerable, but following a visit to Sir Samuel Hoare, who will be in charge of the Bill, to-night by a deputation of the T.U.C. who were apprehensive on these points, a smooth passage of the Bill in this respect is assured, and there is now no reasonable doubt that the Bill will be passed in the House of Commons, in time, to enable the House of Lords to pass it and to enable it to receive the Royal assent to-morrow evening.

Parliamentary sittings after to-morrow will depend on the situation as it develops from day to day. The House of Lords meet at 15.00 to-morrow. Lord Halifax will open the proceedings with a full statement, probably not in identical terms with the Prime Minister's.—Reuter.

Belgium Cancels Leave To Officers

BRUSSELS, August 23.

All leave for officers and other ranks has been cancelled until further notice. Soldiers now on leave, however, will not be recalled.—Reuter.

FRANCE TO CALL UP RESERVISTS

PARIS, Aug. 23.

It is officially announced that the Government have decided to call up a further contingent of reservists.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN STEAMER IN MADRAS

MADRAS, August 23.

For the first time during the last fifteen years or so a Russian steamer arrived in Madras harbour this morning. She carries, 2,300 tons of ammonium sulphate for a dealer in Madras and another 1,000 tons for Calcutta. The steamer leaves this evening or to-morrow morning for Calcutta.—A. P.

HITLER TO SPEAK AT TANNENBERG

BERLIN.—The time of Herr Hitler's speech at Tannenberg on Sunday is fixed for 10-00 G.M.T.—Reuter.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR SEES CIANO

PARIS, Aug. 23.

The French Ambassador in Rome saw Count Ciano to-day, and it is believed he reaffirmed France's determination to stand by her obligations.

M. Daladier conferred with the Polish Ambassador this afternoon, and at 6-30, presided over a meeting of the Permanent Committee of National Defence at the Ministry of War. In Paris, to-night, it is generally felt that the bombshell intended to disorganise and disrupt the peace front has misfired.

"Le Temps" says, "the fact that Herr Hitler decided upon so abrupt an evolution shows that he must have been driven by circumstances, peculiarly critical for his policy and regime."

"Le Journal Des Debats" says, "Herr Hitler will run risks in Italy, since there is a little more perspicacity in Rome than in Berlin and Italy will discern where this terrible gamble leads."—Reuter.

EARLIER NEWS ON PAGES 7 & 12.

368 M.P.H.

Cobb Breaks Land Speed Record

See Page 10

Frontier Incident Again

Alleged Shooting Of German 'Plane: Charge Against Poland

BERLIN, Aug. 23.

A German passenger 'plane flying between Berlin and Danzig is alleged to have been shot at by Polish Anti-Aircraft guns.

The official German news agency describes the incident as "an unheard-of Polish provocation" and "an insolent act of lawlessness by Polish pirates.'

SECOND INCIDENT

It is stated that the 'plane was shot outside the Polish territory. The pilot said that shells exploded right and left in the immediate neighbourhood of the 'plane.

The official news agency announces that a second incident in which a German Lufthansa 'plane 'en route' from Danzig to Berlin, carrying three crew and seventeen passengers is alleged to have been fired on this afternoon by Polish coastal batteries and a Polish warship in the Baltic Sea.—Reuter.

A FRONTIER INCIDENT

WARSAW, Aug. 23.

A frontier incident is reported from Polish sources at Czonstochowa, where it is stated three German soldiers crossed the Frontier seeking German deserters.

A Polish guard ordered the Germans back. The Germans refused and the Poles fired.

It is believed one German was wounded.—Reuter.

BERLIN BANS FOR AEROPLANES

BERLIN, August 23.

The whole of Eastern Germany and the province of East Prussia have been declared prohibited zones for aeroplanes from 06.00 today until 20.00 Saturday.

In the Eastern prohibited zone, a narrow route is left open for commercial air service to the west from Berlin, while service and Government planes are expected from the ban.

In East Prussia Government and commercial planes may only call at Koenigsberg. Additionally, East Prussia is prohibited to planes from midnight Saturday until 20.00 Sunday, in connection with the Tannenberg ceremony.—Reuter.

LONDON RAILWAY STRIKE

Locomotive Engineers' Society's Decision

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Executive of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and firemen has decided not to defer the date of the strike as suggested at a meeting at the Ministry of Labour.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

WARSAW DENIAL.

WARSAW, Aug. 23.

The Polish news agency has been authorised to deny the German report that Poles fired two German 'planes and states that no such incident had occurred.—Reuter.

RIBBENTROP-MOLOTOV TALKS.

MOSCOW, Aug. 23.

Herr von Ribbentrop's interview with M. Molotov lasted over three and a half hours ending at 7 p.m.—Reuter.

Mahatma's Appeal To Subhas Bose

SUBMIT TO ACTION WHILE IT LASTS

In Taking Decision Congress Cabinet Only Did Its Duty

WARDHAGANJ, August 23.

In a statement to the press Mahatma Gandhi discusses the resolution of the Congress Working Committee on disciplinary action against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and resistance to War.

Appeal Subhas

He confesses that the resolution on Mr. Bose was drafted by him and appeals to Subhas Babu and his supporters "to take decision of the Working Committee in the right spirit and submit to it while it lasts."

War Resolution

On the war resolution Gandhiji confesses conclusive defeat. Pandit Jawaharlal's draft was accepted as against his own, as that "represented more truly than mine the country's opinion and even the Working Committee's as a whole."

TEXT OF STATEMENT

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I continue to receive mostly abusive letters about what may be called the Subhas Babu resolution of the Working Committee. I also saw a letter addressed to Rajendra Babu, which can hardly be surpassed in the use of filthy language. I have seen some criticisms about the war resolution.

NO VINDICTIVENESS

"I owe it to the public to make my position clear about both these resolutions. I must confess that the Subhas Babu resolution was drafted by me. I can say that the members of the Working Committee would have shirked the duty of taking action if they could have. They knew that there would be a storm of opposition against their action. It was easier for them to have a colourless resolution than to have one, which was no respecter of persons. Not to take some action would have amounted to abdication of their primary function of preserving discipline among Congressmen. Subhas Babu had invited action. He had gallantly suggested that if any action was to be taken it should be taken against him as the prime mover. In my opinion the action taken by the Working Committee was the mildest possible. There was no desire to be vindictive."

Gandhiji adds: "Surely the word vindictiveness loses all force and meaning when the position of Subhas Babu is considered. He knew that he could not be hurt by the Working Committee. His popularity had put him above being affected by any act on that the Working Committee might take. He had pitted himself against the Working Committee, if not the Congress organisation. The members of the Working Committee, therefore, had to perform their duty and leave the Congressmen and the public to judge between themselves and Subhas Babu.

NO PARALLEL

"It has been suggested that Subhas Babu had done what I would have done under similar circumstances. I cannot recall a single instance in my life of having done what Subhas Babu has done in which I defied an organisation to which I owed allegiance. I could understand rebellion after secession from such an organisation. That was the meaning and secret of non-violent non-co-operation of 1920.

APPEAL TO SUBHAS

"But I am not penning these lines so much to justify the action of the Working Committee as to appeal to Subhas Babu and his supporters to take the decision of the Working Committee in the right spirit and submit to it while it lasts. He has every right to appeal to the A.I.C.C. against

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4).

CONGRESS PREMIERS & WAR DANGER

Poona Conference To Implement Wardha Resolution

From Our Special Representative.

POONA, August 23.

I understand the question of Congress Ministerial action consistent with the Working Committee resolution on War will be the main item exercising the attention of the Premiers' Conference which will begin at Yeravda House here to-morrow. It is likely that Mr. Mahadev Desai, who travelled in the same compartment as Sardar is likely to disclose his mission to the Ministers to-morrow.

Only Pandit R. Shukla came to-day and other Premiers will arrive to-morrow.

While strict secrecy is being maintained with regard to the nature and scope of the talks. Keen interest in war movements taken in Ministerial circles there indicate the importance of the Conference.

Mr. Mahadev Desai's arrival has got added significance here.

When asked by me whether the Premiers would be discussing "war" here, Pandit Ravishankar Shukla said he could not say anything on the subject and that Sardar who would be presiding should be consulted.

What Hitler Told British Ambassador

BERLIN, August 23.

Reuter learns from authoritative, but non-British circles that Sir Nevile Henderson saw Herr Hitler and left Berghof at 2 p.m.

It is understood that the meeting lasted only a short time. Sir Nevile Henderson merely handed a communication to the Chancellor and had no reason to discuss the document or stay any length of time.

The official German News Agency has issued statement "the Fuehrer left the British Ambassador in no doubt that the obligations entered into by the British Government cannot induce Germany to renounce her right to stand up for her vital national interests".

The British Cabinet's announcement that the impending Eerlin-Moscow Pact will have no influence on its attitude towards quarters here. The Cabinet's Poland does not perturb Germany, it is declared in political Communique has not yet appeared in the early evening papers. Press still carries on severe attacks on Poland and publishes more atrocity stories.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Graduates, Lawyers, Doctors, Overseers, Clerks, Teachers and Engineers. Apply for Terms to Box No. 12191, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers. Apply for "Terms" to Kapoor and Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (12094)

Wanted—Stage Dancers; Girls, boys, for film training; Cinema and Dancing Co. Staff. Apply with -/6/- for Prospectus to Krishna Stage Co., Ghaziabad. U.P. (12174)

Wanted immediately, one hardworking, honest Medical Officer, preferably M.B.B.S., at least 2|3 years' experience. Pay Rs. 70 p.m., and 3 years' agreement. Agreement to be continued after 3 years. Rs. 5 increment every year, with free quarters. Apply Box No. 877, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Typist Clerk conversant with Hindi and Urdu languages, knowing Nagri, Urdu and English typewriting in the grade of Rs. 25-5|2-55 for the period of three years in the first instance. A well qualified person may be given a starting salary upto Rs. 40 P.M. in the above-mentioned scale. Application with testimonials should be addressed to—The Secretary, Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani, Bombay Province, Poona. (886)

Wanted—For the Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Province, Bombay 1, a duly qualified Lady to serve as an Organising Commissioner for the Girl Scout Section. Applications should state age, qualifications and training experience and be accompanied by copies of testimonials. Lady Scouters with physical education training and a knowledge of the local languages will be preferred. Salary Rs. 75 to Rs. 100. (887)

Wanted:—A trained graduate mistress preferably one who has taken Domestic Science in the B.A., on Rs. 150 per mensem, to take charge of the Female Teachers' Training School for this session, with the prospects (if possible) of confirmation in the grade of Rs. 150-10-250 or confirmation in a Girls High School in the lower grade rising upto Rs. 150/- or Rs. 200/- as the case may be, from the next session. Applications with attested copies of certificates to reach the Director of Education, Government of Jodhpur, Jodhpur, by the 5th September, 1939. (866)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

SAFEST SECURITY.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

SHOLAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

GOVERNMENT SANCTION UNDER G. R. G. D. NO. 4109, DATED 17-5-1938, FOR RAISING A LOAN OF RS. 7,75,000 IN OPEN MARKET.

TENDERS ARE INVITED to the extent of Rs. 6,00,000 in the prescribed form available in Municipal Office at anna one each.

Rate of interest at 4 per cent payable in two half yearly instalments.

There are no other liabilities on account of other loans.

Tenders below par not acceptable. For further particulars apply to the undersigned immediately.

(Sd.) M. B. KADADI,
President,
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office,
Sholapur, 15th August, 1939.
839.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888

As Modified up to date

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to date, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the Second day of October, 1939, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe fresh lines in substitution for the existing regular lines of the street, in respect of each of the following streets, namely:

(1) Tadwadi Lane between Girgaum Road and Sonapur Street.
(2) "Sonapur Street" between Girgaum Road and Chandanwadi Street.
(3) Hospital Lane between Marine Lines and Mahatma Gandhi Road.
(4) Bazar Gate Street between Agiary Lane and Mody Cross Lane.
(5) Gowalia Tank Road from its junction with Gibbs Road towards west to a distance of about 220 feet.

A plan of each of the said public streets showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the City Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 22nd day of August 1939.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
(834)

62. TO BE LET

To Let—Airy single and Doublerooms in noiseless locality. Moderate rent with all comforts. Tardeo, Ganjawalla Buildings. (12173)

To Let—Girgaum, opposite Madhavashram, in Ekadashi Building, Independent Blocks of 4 rooms and a big passage for rents between 50 and 65 for vegetarians. Write G. S. Nirgude, same lane, 40, Parekh Street, Sekhsaria Building, Bombay 4. (12179).

270. PALMISTS

To obtain success in all your affairs consult:—Prof. A. A. Bux World-renowned Palmist and spiritualist. His revelations will help you change the course of your entire life. Highest testimonials, Gustad Chambers, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. (12134)

Public Notices

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.

THE ASSOCIATION HEREBY GIVES NOTICE to all whom it may concern that it has been notified of the loss of Policies Nos. 1101233|34|35|36 issued by the Association on the life of Mr. Kaikhusru Framji Patel (deceased) and that at the end of one calendar month from this date Duplicate Policies will be issued in place of the lost Policies unless within the said period of one calendar month objection against the issue of such Duplicate Policies is lodged with the Association at its Office at 15|15A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

HUGH POLLETT,
Resident Secretary.
Bombay, 24th August, 1939.
(835)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 29th August, 1939, this day being a Public Holiday (COCOANUT DAY) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th August, 1939.
(855)

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913
and
in the matter of
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation) will be held at 12 noon (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of September, 1939, at the Registered Office of the Company at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, pursuant to Section 208 D of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

L. M. KHATAU,
SORAB S. ENGINEER,
Liquidators.
Esplanade House,
Waudby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1939. (882)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. AHMED HAJI SIDDICK KHATRI, ESMAIL HAJI SIDDICK KHATRI, KASSAM HAJI SIDDICK KHATRI and HAJI OOMER HAJI SIDDICK KHATRI have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client. ALL persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, charge use, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Nos. 41/45, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses being five chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and thirty-eight square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2503 and Cadastral Survey No. 51 of Parel, Bhoiwada and Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 1039(1), 1039(2) 1039(3), 1039(4), 1039(5), Street Nos. 7-9-11C, 35, 31, 3-5-5A, 33-33A and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and South by the property of J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, on or towards the West by Parel Road and on or towards the North by the Charitable Dispensary of Lowjee Wadia.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1939.

MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH
HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
883.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1709 of 1935.

AITWAR PEDROO VAITY & Ors. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
PASCOAL BENDOOK PATIL & Ors. ..... Defendants.
and
JIJUBAI widow and Ors., ... Applicants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immovable property, dated 10th July, 1939 the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the 2nd and 3rd plaintiffs and the Applicants all the right, title and interest of the defendants and the right, title and interest of all other members of the Jamat of Kolis of Dharavi Koliwada in the following properties:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land with messuages, tenements, chawls or dwelling house or other structures standing thereon situate in the village of Koliwada, District Dharavi, Bombay, under Municipal G. Ward No. 6167 (2), Street No. 56A and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as forming part of New Survey No. 1/296.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land with messuages, tenements or dwelling house or other structures standing thereon situate in the village of Koliwada, District Dharavi, Bombay, under Municipal G Ward No. 6273 (2), Street No. 162A and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as forming part of New Survey No. 488.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of land with messuages, tenements or dwelling house or other structures standing thereon, situate in the village of Koliwada, District Dharavi, Bombay, under Municipal G. Ward No. 6173 (2), Street No. 62A and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as forming part of New Survey No. 15/296.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece of land with messuages, tenements or dwelling house or other structures standing thereon; situate in the village of Koliwada, District Dharavi, Bombay, under Municipal G. Ward No. 6173 (5), Street No. 62D and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as forming part of New Survey No. 15/296.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece of land with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house or other structures standing thereon, situate in the village of Koliwada, District Dharavi, Bombay, under Municipal G. Ward No. 6221 (4), Street No. 110C and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as forming part of New Survey No. 15/296.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece of land with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house or other structures standing thereon, situate in the village of Koliwada, District Dharavi, Bombay, under Municipal G. Ward No. 6267 (2), Street No. 156A and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as forming part of New Survey No. 15/296.

SEVENTHLY:—All that piece of land with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house, if any, situate in the village of Koliwada, District Dharavi, Bombay, under Municipal G. Ward No. 6271, Street No. 160 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as forming part of New Survey No. 488.

EIGHTHLY:—All that piece of land with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house or other structures standing thereon, situate in the village of Koliwada, District Dharavi, Bombay, under Municipal G. Ward No. 6273 (1), Street No. 162 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as forming part of New Survey No. 488.

NINTHLY:—All that piece of land with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house or other structures standing therein, situate in the village of Koliwada, District Dharavi, Bombay, under Municipal G. Ward No. 6161 (4), Street No. 50C and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as forming part of New Survey No. 1/296.

TENTHLY:—All that piece of land with the messuages tenements or dwelling house or other structures standing thereon, situate in the village of Koliwada, District Dharavi, Bombay under Municipal G. Ward No. 6162, Street No. 51 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as forming part of New Survey No. 1/296.

ELEVENTHLY:—All that piece of land whether under cultivation or not together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses or other structures, if any, standing thereon, situate in the village of Koliwada, District Dharavi, Bombay, under Municipal G. Ward No. 6275 (2), Street No. 164A and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as forming part of New Survey No. 487.

TWELFTHLY:—All that piece of land with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house or structures, if any, standing thereon, situate in the village of Koliwada, District Dharavi, in Bombay, under Municipal G Ward No. 6273 (5), Street No. 162 D and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as forming part of New Survey No. 488.

THIRTEENTHLY:—All that piece of land with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house or other structures, if any, standing thereon situate in the village of Koliwada, District Dharavi, Bombay, under Municipal G. Ward No. 6173 (3), Street No. 62B and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as forming part of New Survey No. 15/296.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above-named properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 8th day of September, 1939 lodge in my Office affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1939.

G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
880.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) CHANDULAL PARBHUDAS and CHHOTALAL BHAICHAND, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 80 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate on the Western Side of Ghodbunder Road at Malad, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 24315 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Malad Khot under No. 63 part and known as "DARSHET" and bounded as follows: On the East by the Ghodbunder Road, on the West by a Nala and beyond that by land of the Malad Khot and of Nana Sheth, on the North by a Nala and beyond that by the property of Hiralal Virchand and a well-known as "DYRGYACHI BAVDI" on the South by property of Purshottam Naran & Rowji Cooverji.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1939.

MANILAL KHER & AMBALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
881.

THREE SHOWS DAILY:
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
AT
PATHE
FOR
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW:
M.-G.-M.'s Great Comedy:
BLOCKHEADS
BLOCKHEADS
LAUREL & HARDY
COMING FROM:—
SATURDAY, 26TH
UNITED ARTISTS'
MYSTERY—PICTURE:
ALGIERS
CHARLES BOYER
A MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
on SUNDAY, 27TH
of
VICTOR HUGOE'S
IMMORTAL CLASSIC:
LES MISERABLE
in FRENCH version
both parts together
Starring: HARRY BOWER

The BEST SHOW
in The TOWN!
SHREE RANJIT'S
SANT TULSIDAS
Starring: PAGNIS, VASANTI, LEELA CHITNIS, K. DATEY
Director: JAYANT DESAI
OPERA HOUSE
NINTH GREAT WEEK
DAILY: 4, 7 and 10 P.M.

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
WARNER BROS.' LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY HIT:
"NAUGHTY BUT NICE"
with
ANN SHERIDAN
DICK POWELL
ON THE STAGE
THE DAREDEVIL PRESTONS
The Sensational Whirlwind Skaters
PATRONISE the EXCELSIOR CHINESE RESTAURANT

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW!
THE GREAT BOOK OF LIFE WILL OPEN BEFORE YOU TO SHOW YOU THE CONFLICT OF HUMAN NATURE!

Shree RANJIT
MOVIETONE'S
SOUL-STIRRING
SOCIAL:
Adhuri Kahani
(UNFINISHED TALE)
Starring:
DURGABAI KHOTE, PRITHVIRAJ ROSE, K. DATEY, ILA DEVI, ISHWARLAL, MEERA, ETC.
Directed By:
CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
From SATURDAY, 26th at
WEST END
TALKIES

"SENSATIONAL"
THAT IS WHAT YOU WOULD SAY AFTER SEEING THE MOST EMOTIONAL STORY EVER PRESENTED ON THE SCREEN!
IT IS
COMRADES
OR
JIVAN SATHI
SURENDRA, MAYA, HARISH, JYOTI
Directed By:
NANDLAL JASHVANTLAL
SHORTLY COMING TO
PATHE
IT'S SAGAR

NEW EMPIRE
LAST DAY! 2 SHOWS ONLY!! AT 4 and 6-30 P.M.
"THE SAINT IN LONDON"
An R-K-O Radio Thriller, Starring:
GEORGE SANDERS

Karachi Votes Against Communalism

City Fathers To Have Joint Electorates With Reserved Seats

KARACHI, Aug. 22.

After a heated discussion, the Karachi Municipal Corporation at a special meeting to-night resolved to introduce joint electorate with reservation of seats after throwing out the motion of the Muslim League members favouring separate electorate, by 26 votes to 13 votes.

Contending that it was a major issue between the two principal communities of the country, and holding that peacemeal attempts at the handling of this question were not the proper solution of the problem, the Muslim League members vehemently opposed the introduction of joint electorate, which they said would be detrimental to the interests of the community.

The supporters of the resolution led by Mr. Hatim Alavi, on the other hand, held that it would ultimately lead to communal harmony and would be in the interest of the country at large.

At the conclusion of voting, the Muslim League members accompanied by two Parsi members, Khan Bahadur Mama and Mr. Katrak, staged a walk-out, protesting against the Mayor's ruling in counting certain votes.—A. P.

Barsi Millowners Take Offensive

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARSI, Aug. 22

The tremendous awkening of Barsi Textile Workers has surprised all. Before four months the workers did not know anything. They are to-day class conscious and are fighting for their rights. The Red Flag G. K. U. was organised the textile Workers, and this awakening has caused a panic among the Mill-Owners.

The Workers were pressed to become the members of this Rashtriya Majoor Sangha. The Mill administration threatened the workers with victimisation. The workers gave their answer by solidly backing the Red G. K. U. Over thousand enrolled themselves in Red G. K. U. while inspite of the pressure hardly two hundred joined the rival Union.

Rural Development Inspection Officers

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

The total number of posts of Assistant Rural Development Inspectors for carrying on Rural Development work in the Province is 125. Out of these 31 are in the upper grade of Rs. 65-5/2-80 and 94 in the lower grade of Rs. 30-5/2-60. Ten posts out of these have been kept vacant to be filled up subsequently.

Out of the 31 posts in the upper grade 5 have been filled by reversion of acting Rural Development Inspectors in the Department. Another 12 posts have been filled by agricultural graduates. The total number of agricultural graduates taken up in the higher grade is thus 17.

LOWER GRADE.

As a very large number of applications from agricultural graduates was received, they were asked if they were prepared to accept positions in the lower grade with a start of Rs. 50 per month. 48 agricultural graduates replied in the affirmative. Out of these 16 have been selected.

Further 10 Propaganda Officers and 14 Supervisors and 2 other workers of repute in co-operative organisations have also been appointed.

A.-I. Cattle Show

SIMLA, August 22.

The third all-India Cattle Show will be held at the Irwin Amphitheatre, New Delhi, from February 12 to 17, 1940.

As regards breeds and classes no large departure from the arrangements of the last show is under contemplation.

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

The first All India Barbers' Conference which commenced in Runch Ore Line ended in a fiasco when following differences they brandished razors and exchanged lathi blows. Timely arrival of police averted an ugly situation.—United Press.

IMPERIAL
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
SAGAR'S EPIC ON LOVE:
SADHANA
SHOBHANA SAMARTH BIBBO, PREM ADIB, HARISH
6th WEEK

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Yalagul Tajgul, a spinner on charkas, was sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to pay a fine of Rs. 5/- on being found guilty on a charge of possessing opium without permit.

Shaik Ahmed was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25/- on a charge of possessing charas without a permit.

Arrested on a charge of posing as a "Frohibition Guard," Zainullabidin Mujaidin was placed today before the Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, and was released on bail.

It was alleged that the accused went to the proprietor of a eating house in old Nagpada Road and asked the proprietor to close down the eating house even though the licensed hour had not approached. The proprietor complained to a post constable who asked the accused to show badge. The accused having failed to produce the badge was put under arrest.

Charged with illicit possession of opium Santabai Raghunath was place before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

It was alleged that while she alighted from the Kathiawar Mail at Bombay Central Station, she was searched by the Police and 1|3 tola of Jamnagar State opium was found in her beddings. She was put under arrest.

She was ordered to be released on bail.

Fined For Bringing Liquor To Bombay

Seven bottles of Goa country-liquor were produced to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, as exhibits in five cases in which a store-keeper, a cook and three sailors of the s.s. "Sonavati" stood charged with importing liquor from Goa to British India.

The accused, pleading guilty, stated that they were not aware of prohibition rules.

The accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each, in default to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Took Cut Permit After Arrest

Hazli Ali Budha Bhisti, a cabinman, appeared to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to answer a charge of possessing opium without a permit. The police knew that he was in the Court-room to-day with opium in his pocket, but they would not touch him because he was armed with a permit.

The accused, pleading guilty to the charge, stated that he could not live for a day without opium. He further stated that he had subsequently obtained a permit.

The Magistrate stated that it had been established beyond doubt that the accused was an opium addict by his getting a permit from the Government. It was true that the present offence was committed before his getting the permit but the Magistrate was disposed to be lenient to the accused in view of the extenuating circumstance of his having obtained a permit. He therefore sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment.

Five Persons Arrested On Satta Gambling Charge

In a raid carried on a B. I. T. chawl, last night, the police arrested five persons on a charge of Satta-gambling. Several satta chits and marked coins were seized by the police during the raid.

They were placed before Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, who ordered them to be released on bail.

Fine For Violating Electricity Rules

Mr. Laxmicant Mahadeo Chakradeo, a partner of L. Kant and Co., doing business in Neon Signs, Sales and Service, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of violating Rule 48 of the Indian Electricity Rules.

SUIT AGAINST MUNICIPALITY

Alleged Illegal Enforcement Of Property Tax

Before Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court came up the hearing of the suit filed by Jamshedji Cawasji Dubash against the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendants had illegally attached his motor car to enforce their demand for the Urban Immoveable Property Tax which he had refused to pay.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. B. J. Desai who appeared for the defendants stated that the Chief Justice had ordered a Special Bench to be constituted to hear the two suits filed by Sir Byramji Jijibhai and Mr. Jugmohandas Kallyandas against the Government of Bombay and the Municipal Corporation in connection with the Urban Immoveable Property Tax.

In view of this, Counsel said, the parties in this suit desired that the hearing of the case should be postponed to one week after the decision of the Full Bench in September.

The parties had further agreed that the car attached by the Municipality should be returned to the plaintiff who would deposit with his solicitors a sum of Rs. 905, being the amount of the tax demanded from him.

His Lordship passed a consent order accordingly.

Debt Conciliation In Baroda

The Debt Conciliation Boards established by the Baroda Government in Baroda, Dabhoi, Vyara, Pattan, Kodinar and Amreli divisions disposed of 28 applications in the month of June 1939. Debts amounting to Rs. 14,667-4-9 due from 11 persons were scaled down to Rs. 13,302-9-9. The percentage of reduction works out to 8 per cent.

U. P. Govt.'s Grant For Gliding Institute

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The U. P. Government have sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 for one year to the All-India Gliding Institute, Allahabad.—United Press.

'RED IDEOLOGIES' IN AFFIDAVITS

Nothing To Do With Case, Says Defence Counsel

The application for the release on bail of the Labour leaders, Messrs. S. P. Bhise, S. G. Patkar, S. S. Mirajkar, S. A. Dange and B. K. Bhogale, who were arrested on Thursday, August 17, on charges of criminal intimidation and incitement to violence, came up for hearing before the Chief Justice and Justice Sen, at the High Court on Wednesday.

Mr. A. S. R. Chari, Counsel for the petitioners stated that the Public Prosecutor had served on the petitioners four affidavits made by Superintendent Dyer, Rao Bahadur Trivedi, Mr. Lopez a weaving master in the Ambica mills and Mr. Ramnarain Ruia the Managing Agent of the Phoenix mills. These affidavits which ran into 42 typed pages were concerned with the whole range of communist ideologies and activities in this country. The affidavits contained very general, vague and wild allegations charging the petitioners with having made speeches advocating the overthrow of Government and capitalism. He urged that these matters were irrelevant for the consideration of the application for bail. They might be relevant if the accused were charged with the offence of sedition or conspiracy to overthrow the Government. But the petitioners were arrested on charges of wrongful restraint and criminal intimidation and the application for bail was being opposed on the ground that they had committed very many general offences. He alleged that these charges were being made with a view to prejudice the court.

The Chief Justice observed that part of the affidavits were relevant to the charges against the applicants.

Counsel for the petitioners applied for time till Thursday to enable his clients, who were confined to the Byculla jail, to prepare and file counter affidavits. The court granted the request.

Mr. A. S. R. Chari with Mr. D. N. Deshpande, appeared for the petitioners.

The Advocate General, Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the crown.

INAUGURATION OF NEWSPAPER MUSEUM

Appeal For Sending Periodicals For Display

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

Mr. Sampurnanand, the Minister for Education, United Provinces Government, will inaugurate the permanent Newspaper Museum at Allahabad on August 27. Large number of educated persons are expected to attend the function and visit the Museum. A large number of periodicals of different languages have been received from different parts of the country for placing in the Museum. Editors have sent messages wishing success of the Museum. There will be no fee for visiting the Museum or exhibiting the periodicals. Editors and managers, who have not yet sent their magazines or newspapers, are requested to send their periodicals soon for display in the Museum to the Secretary, Newspaper Museum, Shri Rambag, Allahabad City.

CLASSICAL CONCERT IN C. J. HALL

On the 3rd September the Bombay Women's Needleroom are staging a big classical concert at the Cowasji Hall, at 5-30 p. m. It is to be held under the patronage of Lady Beaumont, and she has consented to grace the performance, with her presence.

The programme which has been arranged by Mr. E. A. Terry, consists of Bombay's leading Musicians, Coloroto Sopranos Contraltos, Baritones and some beautiful classical dancing. Some of which will be Freida Dyer Dorithy Roache' Alisa Hutsoh George Lester and several others.

POLISH HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION TRAGEDY

Recounting his experiences of the Polish Himalayan expedition, which ended in death to two of the members of the expedition, Mr. Buyaki, one of the survivors, said that the disaster that befell them, had cost them the loss of much valuable scientific data, at a meeting held at Green's Hotel on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Indian Progressive Group.

He said that though their chief objective was mountaineering, they had made many important meteorological observations and collected many specimens of flora and fauna from high altitudes.

With the object of climbing the Nandadevi East Peak the Expedition started from Almora on the 14th May. After staying for four weeks at Lwan, their base camp, they succeeded in climbing the peak on the 2nd July. The next base camp was established at Milan Glacier with the purpose of making an attempt on the three peaks surrounding the Glacier. They were able to climb the Trisuli peak which is 21,000 feet. The party lost two of their members beyond this peak and the venture was given up.

Mr. Karpinski, the leader of the expedition was an experienced mountaineer, having done 25 years in mountaineering. At the time of the disaster he had with him the note book on which he had recorded his observations. All these were lost with him.

The two survivors returned after the accident.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17.40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)	—	17 15
Deccan Qn. (on Mondays only)	10 55	—

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 33	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon.)	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona.

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

Gala Triple Opening To-Night at 10 p.m.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIAN MOTION PICTURE HISTORY

THREE THEATRES SIMULTANEOUSLY RELEASE A GREAT PICTURE

MINERVA MOVIETONE'S SUPERB ACHIEVEMENT—

A THRILLING STORY FROM THE ANNALS OF HINDUSTAN—

'Pukar' or 'The Great Moghul'

Directed By SOHRAB MODI

STORY—DIALOGUES—SONGS	DANCE:—	AUDIOGRAPHY:
AMIR HAIDER KAMAL (AMROHI)	K. M. POWAR, MASTER, CHHOTASHANKAR.	EDULJI
* * * *	* *	* *
Music:—:MIR SAHEB	PHOTOGRAPHY: Y. D. SARPOTDAR	Art Direction & Settings: RUSI K. BANKER

NEW EMPIRE
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
DAILY:
3-30, 6-30 & 10
"PUKAR"
OR
"THE GREAT MOGHUL"

CENTRAL
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
DAILY:
4-30, 7-15 & 10
Sat., Sun., Holidays Matinee at 1-45
"PUKAR"
OR
"THE GREAT MOGHUL"

MINERVA
FOR NON-STOP RUN!
DAILY:
4-30, 7-15 & 10
Sat., Sun., Holidays Matinee at 1-45
"PUKAR"
OR
"THE GREAT MOGHUL"

THE GRANDEST SHOW IN TOWN TO-DAY!

THE SPLENDOUR THAT WAS IND!
MAGNIFICENCE NEVER ACHIEVED BEFORE!

ON THE AIR

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Strings. 7-40 Narainrao Shahane. 7-50 Majidanbai. 8-0 Zinda Hasan.
12-0 noon Ap Ki Farmaish. 1-0 p.m. Picked At Random. 6-10 Majidanbai. 6-20 Sitar. 6-30 Urdu Poems. 6-45 Zinda Hasan. 7-0 Narainrao Shahane. 7-20 Let Yourself Go. 7-30 Points of View. 7-45 For Villagers Only. 8-30 J. C. Roy. 8-40 Majidanbai. 8-50 Zinda Hasan. 9-45 Matters of Moment, by Edward Thompson from B B C. 10-0 Apni Apni Pasand.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi 1.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As In Delhi 1. 6-10 Narainrao Shahane. 6-20 Zinda Hasan. 6-30 to 6-45 As In Delhi 1. 6-45 Shamshadbai. 7-0 Tan Paran. 7-10 Majidanbai. 7-30 J. C. Roy. 7-45 Zinda Hasan. 8-0 Vichitra Veena, Abdul Aziz Khan. 8-[illegible] Narainrao Shahane. 8-30 to 9-[illegible] As In Delhi 1. 9-45 Sitar. 10-[illegible] to 10-30 As In Delhi 1.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi 1.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-45 p.m. As In Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As In Delhi 2. 8-30 to 9-45 As In Delhi 1. 9-45 to 10-0 As In Delhi 2. 10-0 to 10-30 As In Delhi. 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Khadim H. Qawwal's 6-15 Dharam Chand 6-35 Musical Variety. 7-0 Anwarbai. 7-20 Faiz Fareed. 7-25 Dharam Chand. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Khadim H. Qawwal's. 8-30 Haidar Bakhsh. 8-40 Anwarbai. 9-35 Dharam Chand. 9-55 Khadim H. Qawwal's. 10-10 Anwarbai.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-30 Mallikarjun Mansur. 9-0 Music From Movies. 9-15 Lalit on Sarod. 9-25 Mangalsen Sharma. 9-35 Radio Orchestra. 9-45 V. D. Tendulkar.
12-30 p.m. Devotional Ditties. 12-40 Three Bhavgeets. 12-50 Gujarati Garbas. 1-0 Market Rates. 1-10 Mutual Understanding. 1-25 From 'My Son.' 1-30 Music. 2-30 Musical Prelude. 2-35 Foreign Office of Peshwas: by Prof. K. P. Kulkarni. 2-50 Some Indian Ragas. 3-0 Scene From Sharada. 6-0 Mangalsen Sharma. 6-15 Sitar Recital. 6-25 Kamalabai Barodekar. 6-40 Powadas From Discs. 6-50 Mangalsen Sharma. 7-0 Narmad Jayanti, (Gujarati) by M. Bhatt. 7-15 Kamalabai Barodekar. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Amateur Programme. 8-15 Ap Ka Khat Mila. 8-30 Nautch Dhun. 8-35 Educate, Educate and Educate, Gujarati play. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News In Hindustani. 9-15 News In English. 9-35 Phyllis Jeffery: Vocal. 9-45 Matters of Moment, by Edward Thompson from B B C. 10-0 Frank Luther. 10-20 Tudor. Thorley: Vocal. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As In Bombay 1.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
6-0 to 9-35 p.m. As In Bombay 1. 9-35 V. D Tendulkar. 9-55 Venkataswami Naidu, (S. Indian Music.) 10-2 Mallikarjun Mansur.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)
2-0 p.m. Orchestral Prelude. 2-15 Tiruppugal Mani: Vocal. 2-30 Mrs. L. Lokasubramanyam of Colombo: Veena and Vocal. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 Kivalsur S. Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai. Vocal. 7-0 Mirasdar: by K. S. Iyer, M.L.C. 7-15 Kivalur S. Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai: Vocal. 8-0 to 8-30 As In Madras. 8-30 Interlude. 8-45 Mrs. L. Lokasubramanyam, Veena and Vocal.

NEW FACTS
Write, or call, at once for FREE copy of "Physical Fitness for Marriage" and learn new scientific facts vital to your Happiness. Brijmohan & Co. Bombay, 1. Phone : 30230.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to Calcutta time)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
10-30 a.m. New tunes on A I R.
12-30 p.m. Vocal variety. 12-50 Music. 1-30 For you, madam! 1-50 Banseer-Dak. 2-15 Yes, madam! 5-0 Variety. 6-10 For countryside. 7-0 Parula Chakravarti. 7-20 Kamal Das Gupta. 7-40 Kamal Das Gupta. 7-50 Shova Kundu. 8-5 Federal Executive by N. C. Chowdhury. 9-10 Tigress of seven rivers. 9-30 Gopal Sen Gupta. 9-50 Paban Biswas: Dhole Solo. 10-0 Akash-Patal.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.
61.93 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-10 As in Calcutta 1. 6-10 Kalobaran Mukherjee. 6-30 Dhirendra Nath Ghose. 6-45 Bijan Kumar Bose. 7-0 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 A pianoforte recital. 9-45 A night in Vienna.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Mandir Dware. 6-10 Krishnabai. 6-35 Bhajans. 6-50 Bismillah and Party. 7-5 Urdu Readings. 7-15 For rural areas. 7-45 My son realized (Hindustani) by Rafi Ahmed Khan. 8-0 Thumris. 8-30 Mir's Ghazals. 8-45 Light songs. 9-40 Theatres and cinemas: by S. N. Ghosh. 9-55 Mohammad Ashraf. 10-5 Bismillah and Party. 10-15 Krishnabai. 10-23 Two stars of disc.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
4-0 p.m. Music. 4-3 Things o interest (Tamil) by M. Parandhaman. 4-16 Something light. 4-20 Group singing. 5-0 Ahi Mahi. 6-0 A I R Artist: Flute. 6-15 S. K. Rajalakshmi and S. K. Krishnaveni: voices. 6-45 Carnatak Orchestra. 6-53 Hindustani Music. 7-15 The better way. 7-30 Semmangudir, Srinivasa Aiyer: Voice. 8-45 P. A. Sambasiva Aiyer: Veena 8-55 Golden mean: by Mohammed Asker Ali. 9-30 P. A. Sambasiva Aiyer: Veena.

Madras—II Programme

31.35 metres (9,570 kc/s)
4-0 to 4-30 As in Madras 1.
60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1. 6-0 Chorus by A I R Artists. 6-10 Hamsapadalu (Telugu) by Prof. V. N. Bhushan. 6-20 Staple crops of south. 6-30 Adhyanta Ramayanam. 6-45 to 10-30 As in Madras 1.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)
5-30 p.m. Roshan Ali. Asthai, Khayal. 5-50 Vimla Bai, Ghazal. 6-0 to 6-30 For children (Urdu). 6-30 N.S.B.S.S. Orchestra, "Persian Nautch", 6-40 Roshan Ali. Thumri 6-50 Vimla Bai, Dadra. Ghazal. 7-10 "Four weeks of Indian and Commonwealth Affairs" Thumri, Ghazals. 9-15 Roshan 7-40 Vimla Bai, Dadra Ghazal. 8-30 Records. 8-45 Vimla Bai Thumri Ghazals. 9-15 Roshan Ali Ghazals. 9-30 Vimla Bai Thumri Ghazals.

B B C Programme

7-30 Science today. 7-45 Lucky dip (Thirtyfirst Ed.). 8-30 Students' songs. 9-0 Music for dancing. 9-30 News. 9-45 Matters of moment by Edward Thompson. 10-0 Szigeti: Violin. 10-20 & 10-55 Sports. 11-0 39 Steps. 11-30 News. 11-45 Jack Hill (Syncopating pianist).

"DECCAN TIMES"

Hyderabad Special Number

A number of interesting and informative articles about the Hyderabad State and the Nizam are contained in the excellently got-up Hyderabad Special Number of the "Deccan Times", the Madras weekly. Among those who have contributed articles or messages to it are Sir Mohd. Yaqub, Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, Nawab Ismail Khan, etc. The articles cover a wide range of topics, e.g., "Constitutional Evolution of Hyderabad", "Rulers of Hyderabad", and "Archives of Hyderabad".
The Special Number is profusely illustrated and is moderately priced at four annas.

"PAYAM"

Nizam's Birthday Number

"Payam", the leading Urdu daily of Hyderabad (Deccan), has issued a Special Number to commemorate the birthday of the Nizam. Two poems by the ruler himself are among its special features. Other contributions deal with the life of the Nizam, the constitutional problems of the State, and other phases of public life of Hyderabad.

Prohibition Number Of "Musavir"

A special message from Mahatma Gandhi and an Urdu rendering of a masterly essay on the drink evil by Tolstoy are the chief features of the Prohibition Number of "Musavir", the nationalist Urdu weekly of Bombay. The varied contents—articles, poems, stories and humorous sketches—all deal with the subject of Prohibition and effectively support the Congress Government's policy of banishing liquor. Attractively got-up and profusely illustrated, it is undoubtedly the best Prohibition Number that any Urdu paper has so far published.

Showers In Bhavnagar

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 22.
Since 5-30 p.m. to-day Bhavnagar has been having showers and the whole of Kathiawar is likely to have this rain.

KARACHI, Aug. 23.
The Muslim League members in the Karachi Municipal Corporation staged a walk-out from the Corporation meeting last night following rejection of their requisition that the introduction of joint electorates in legislatures and local bodies would not be in the best interests of people —United Press.

PROHIBITION MOVE IN BURMA

Stringent Provision For Medical Use Proposed

RANGOON, Aug. 22.
The policy of Prohibition in Burma is now engaging the attention of the Burma Legislators and a section of the public and the press are agitating for adoption of the prohibition policy in this country.
Among the resolutions by private members which survived the ballot and will come for discussion on the first non-official day on August 30 next there are two resolutions on the same subject.
U. Kun has tabled a resolution recommending to Government to put at once into force the principle of total prohibition of the use of opium and liquor of all kinds in Burma excepting for purely medicinal purposes by qualified doctors WITH A PROVISO THERETO THAT IF SUCH DOCTORS ARE FOUND TO BE USING THEM OR DISPOSING OF THEM FOR PURPOSES UNCONNECTED WITH MEDICINAL USE, THEY ARE TO BE IMMEDIATELY DEBARRED FROM PRACTISING AS DOCTORS AND TO BE LIABLE TO FINE OR IMPRISONMENT OR BOTH.
Another resolution by U. Hla Tin recommends to the Government total prohibition of the sale of opium, ganja, toddy and other alcoholic drinks in all rural areas.—United Press.

Dr. MULGAONKER IN POONA

Inaugurates B. J. Medical School Debating Society

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, (By Mail.)
Dr. S. R. Mulgaonker, the well-known Bombay surgeon, and the Professor of Surgery of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, was in Poona in the last month, to spend his convalescent period, after the long continued illness. In the last week, at the termination of his stay, he visited some of the local institutions in Poona, the Maharashtreeya Mandal, the Aurvedic Hospital, the Karve Women's University.
Taking advantage of his stay, the Poona Branch of the All-India Medical Association also sought an opportunity to honour him when Dr. Mulgaonker, delivered a learned lecture on acute appendicites.
The opening ceremony of the Debating Department of the B. J. Medical school, was performed by him.
He donated Rs. 101 to the Physical Culture School of the Maharashtreeya Mandal.

Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 23.
The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total since 1st June	Difference fr Normal
Agra	97	80	—	14.6	—2.6
Amraoti	81	72	0.9	17.3	—2.7
Akola	91	71	T	21.3	+1.9
Ahmedabad	92	77	0.3	6.7	—15.8
Ajmer	91	77	—	6.1	—10.0
Ahmednagar	84	70	0.1	7.9	—2.4
Ambala	102	80	—	16.1	—0.8
Allahabad	94	79	0.3	28.3	+2.7
Benares	94	79	0.1	23.0	—2.7
Bareilly	95	83	—	18.8	—8.2
BOMBAY	85	75	0.6	43.0	+10.2
Bangalore	80	66	0.2	8.9	—2.1
Bhopal	86	75	—	36.6	—
Baroda	86	77	T	10.1	—
Belgaum	75	68	0.3	49.6	+172
Bhawalpore	—	—	—	—	—
Bijapur	86	71	—	9.4	+2.0
Bellary	86	76	—	5.3	—0.1
Bhavnagar	88	77	0.8	10.3	—3.9
Chittagong	90	77	1.0	72.9	+14.8
Calcutta	87	78	0.1	48.1	14.2
Cuttack	91	77	0.1	23.1	—9.3
Cawnpore	93	81	—	20.1	—1.9
Calicut	86	78	—	80.6	+3.8
Colombo	84	78	—	21.5	+6.0
Cheerapunji	80	71	—	28.5	+21.2
Cocanada	95	77	—	13.8	—0.5
Cochin	83	77	0.1	74.1	+12.9
Dehra Dun	90	75	—	66.7	+8.5
Delhi	97	82	—	10.6	—5.0
Dehra I. Khan	104	83	—	0.3	—4.1
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	96	79	0.3	2.2	—15.7
Dalhousie	—	—	—	39.4	—7.9
Fort Sandeman	97	76	—	3.3	—1.1
Gorakpur	95	81	—	37.1	+5.7
Hyderabad (Dn.)	82	72	0.1	10.2	—5.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	99	71	—	—	—5.1
Indore	80	72	0.1	18.0	—3.6
Jhansi	90	77	—	76.6	+2.1
Jubbulpore	87	75	0.5	34.8	—3.1
Jacobabad	108	89	—	—	—2.1
Jaipur	93	80	—	0.1	10.1
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	85	76	—	0.1	—5.2
Kodaikanal	61	50	—	11.1	—2.9
Khandwa	82	74	T	15.6	—4.1
Lucknow	94	81	—	26.3	+2.0
Ludhiana	98	83	—	10.6	—5.3
Lahore	100	81	0.2	7.3	—4.1
Lyallpur	104	85	—	5.2	—2.4
Multan	108	89	T	5.9	—1.4
Mysore	81	68	T	5.9	—1.4
Madras	98	82	—	3.1	—6.0
Marmagoa	83	76	0.1	57.9	—
Malegaon	93	72	—	14.9	+3.6
Mussoorie	73	61	0.5	41.2	—15.8
Mahableshwar	64	61	0.8	157.4	—39.9
Murree	73	60	T	16.7	—9.3
Mount Abu	79	69	1.9	8.6	—33.1
Masulipatam	90	76	—	11.3	—5.1
Mandalay	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore	83	76	0.4	99.1	+0.1
Meerut	—	—	—	11.0	—7.9
Mercara	67	63	1.5	71.5	—15.4
Nagpur	94	74	1.3	27.9	—3.2
Ootacamund	60	52	0.1	21.1	+1.3
Patna	96	81	—	37.8	+8.2
Peshawar	94	79	—	7.1	—2.5
Poona	72	71	—	10.4	—4.4
Pachmarhi	76	66	0.4	67.3	+15.5
Port Blair	88	74	+	42.1	—6.0
Quetta	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchi	85	72	0.1	39.8	+1.3
Rawalpindi	95	76	—	8.5	—8.6
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnagiri	84	75	0.3	86.9	+19.8
Rajkot	92	75	—	8.1	—16.5
Sialkot	100	83	+	11.8	—5.4
Srinagar	—	—	—	—	—
Sholapur	90	74	—	8.5	—3.9
Shillong	—	—	—	—	—
Simla	69	60	8.1	35.1	—3.3
Surat	92	75	0.7	17.5	—13.9
Salem	94	74	—	14.6	+3.0
Trichinopoly	85	79	—	7.4	+2.1
Trivandrum	84	76	0.1	26.2	+2.4
Vizagapatam	93	80	—	8.5	—4.5

T indicates rainfall 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY
Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23-8-1939:—
Change of 8 a.h. barometer in past 24 hours plus .038 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.3 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.5 degrees 0.5 (below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.6 degrees 1.1 (below normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S. W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 158 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hours.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10.
Rain in 24 hours 0.57 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 5.21 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 42.97 inches.
Weather Remark Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-8-39.
At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-16 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.90 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.70 inches.
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Wet Weather Continues

BOMBAY: Wednesday.
The wet weather that prevailed in the City during the last week, still continues, and on Wednesday morning occasional gleams of sunlight were witnessed, though the skies remained generally cloudy.
The rainfall received on Tuesday was considerably lower than on the previous days. Colaba had 57 cents; Fort 71 cents; Byculla 67 cents and Matunga 60 cents.
The temperature, however, has shot up.
The maximum temperature for the previous 24 hours recorded on Tuesday morning was 80.3 degrees. During the next 24 hours it went up to 84.5 degrees.
Similarly the minimum temperature rose from 73.3 degrees to 74.6 degrees.
The total rainfall recorded at Colaba was 42.96 inches, which is 10.21 inches below normal.

RAINFALL RECORD

POONA, August 23.
A shallow troup over East Rajputana has become unimportant. Unsettled conditions at the head of the Bay of Bengal developed into a depression with centre this morning near latitude 19.5 degrees north longitude 89 degrees east. The monsoon has been active along Bengal and Orissa Coasts. Fairly wide spread rain also occurred in Konkan and east Gujarat. Rainfall occurred locally in Chota Nagpur hills, United Provinces, in Central Provinces, Berar, North-West Frontier Province, North Hyderabad and Mysore, while a few falls are reported from East United Provinces, West Central India, East and north Punjab, west Rajputana, Bombay-Deccan, Malabar and Madras-Deccan.
Chief amounts of rainfall.—Saugor Island, Balasore, Raipur and Mount Abu 2 inches; Nagpur and Mercara 1 1/2; Chittagong, Barisal, Cherat, Barmer and Khandala 1; Amraoti, Surat and Bhavnagar 3/4; Neemuch, Jubbulpore and Bombay 1/2; Deesa, Ahmedabad, Parachinar and Jalgaon 1/4.—A.P.

KARACHI, Aug. 23.
Mir Quayam Khan, President of the District Local Board, Hyderabad, was shot last evening at a wayside station on the Hyderabad Line. He was brought to the Civil Hospital of Hyderabad where he succumbed to his injuries.—United Press.

Khan Abdul Gaffar To Tour Baluchistan

QUETTA, Aug. 23.
The "United Press" understands that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, member of the Congress Working Committee, will shortly tour in Baluchistan on an invitation from Khan Abdul Samad Khan, on behalf of the Anjuman-i-Watan.—United Press.

NEW METHOD OF REPRESSION?

"State Authorities Break Open Shops Of Absentee Merchants:

WADHWAN, August 23.
Limbdi Prajamandal wires:—
About fifteen shops of merchants who have migrated from Limbdi City are broken open by State authorities in the absence of owners and have been sealed. No legal notice of information was given to any of the merchants concerned.
It is gathered from reliable sources that the State authorities intend to auction goods in those shops within a few days and that gradually the shops of all merchants who have migrated will be sealed and their goods auctioned.
It is significant that this new method of repression is taken immediately after Resident Gibson's visit to Limbdi a week back. This has strengthened the belief that the Paramount Power is in the know of the repression in Limbdi State.

RANGOON, Aug. 22.
Thakin Lay, President of the Dobama Assaiayone Mandalay, was arrested yesterday morning in connection with alleged seditious speeches made by him two months ago at Neiktila.—United Press.

GONORRHOEA CURED
OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.
Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

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CHEAP RETURN TRIPS
THREE & EIGHT SEATER PLANES
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Further details:— 'Phone 27547.
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BRABOURNE STADIUM, Fort, BOMBAY.

MOHAN PICTURES'
FIRST SOCIAL HIT!
HUNDRED TIMES MIGHTIER THAN ANY OF THE SUPERLATIVE PICTURES EVER RELEASED!
Commencing From TUESDAY 29th August
SWASTIK
Based on a Most Classical Story—Written and Directed by:
MOHANSINHA
of Fashionable India Romantic India and Industrial India fame.
Starring:
KUMARI VINA, INDURANI, JIVAN (O. K. DAR), SHUSHIL KUMAR, FAKIR MAHOMAD, BABY INDIRA and OTHERS.
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE: NEW CHARNI ROAD

A PICTURE OF UNIVERSAL INTEREST.
A MIGHTY DRAMA FULL OF THRILLS and ACTION.
Produced at tremendous cost.
SON OF ZAMBO
Featuring Lovely BIMLA KUMARI and NAVIN YAJNIK (the marvellous Ape-man)
NEW TUNES— NEW SONGS
You and your children will thrill to see it.
Starts 1st September
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THE CAPITOL
Book Early to Avoid Disappointment
BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS

LADIES LOVE HER!

of course, they are Proud of the Girl, who Bearded the Lion in His Den!

TO-DAY 1-30 P. M. SPECIAL LADIES' SHOW

OF

Durga

BOMBAY TALKIES' MUSICAL RURAL:

STARRING:

DEVIKA RANI

with

RAMA SHUKUL

and SIX other STARS

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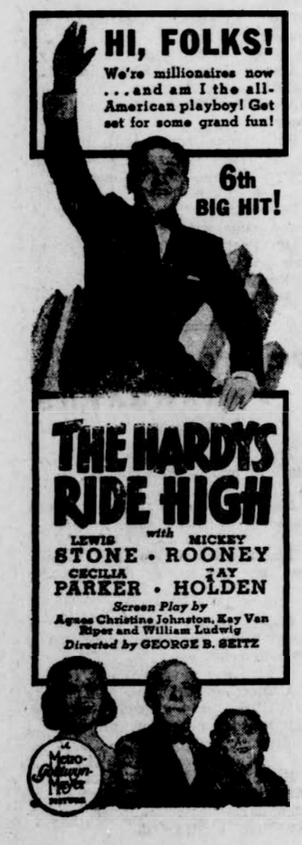
HI, FOLKS!
We're millionaires now ...and am I the all-American playboy! Get set for some grand fun!
6th BIG HIT!
THE HARDYS RIDE HIGH
LEWIS with MICKEY
STONE • ROONEY
CECILIA JAY
PARKER • HOLDEN
Screen Play by
Agnes Christine Johnston, Kay Van Riper and William Ludwig
Directed by GEORGE B. SEITZ
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 9, 1995.
Muslim: Rajab 8, 1358.
Parsi: Aspandad 23, 1308.
Hightide: 8-37; 20-05.
Lowtide: 1-17; 14-50.
Sunrise: 6h. 22m.
Sunset: 7h. 1m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. FRIDAY.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. SATURDAY.
S.S. "Strathallan" with London mails sails at 1 p.m.

PARLE LOKAMANYA SEVA SANGH.

To-day (Thursday) Pt. Dinkar Shastri Kanade will speak on "Struggle for Swaraj in Future" at 9 p.m.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS.

The Secretary, B. D. C. C. writes:—In the meeting of the Managing Council held on Monday last the following members are elected as the office-bearers of the Byculla District Congress Committee:—

President: Sjt. L. R. Borkar. Vice-Presidents: Sjts. K. B. Kubal and V. G. Sonapatki. Treasurer: Sjt. M. S. Savant. Hon. Secretaries: Sjts. R. M. Khandray and V. J. Wable.

KANNADA DRAMATIST'S LECTURE.

"The Vision of the Kannada Dramatist" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Prof. V. K. Gokak, M.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon.) of Willingdon College, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. The lecture is sponsored by the India Centre of the International P. E. N. Club, of which Professor Gokak, a Kannada poet and playwright of distinction, is a member. Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., a Member of the Managing Committee of the P. E. N., will preside.

The meeting, which will be open to the public, will be held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in the Town Hall, Elphinstone Circle.

Amusements Of The Day

METRO—"The Hardys Ride High." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Naughty But Nice". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Saint In London." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Gorilla." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Jesse James." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"The Sun Never Sets." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Listen Darling". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Under the Red Robe." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Shriyal." Time as usual.
CENTRAL — "Brandi-ki-Botal." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sapera." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Punjab Mail." Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Bramhachari." Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"Sant Tukaram." Daily at 2, 4-30, 7-15 and 10-15 p.m.

"G" WARD CONGRESS.

Monthly meeting of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. in the Congress Committee's Office.

DISCOURSE ON TULSIDAS RAMAYANA.

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver a public discourse on Tulsidas Ramayana at the Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Thursday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE.

There will be a public debate in Hindustani on "Urdu should be the lingua franca of India and not Hindi", to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad will propose the subject and Mr. P. Gulam Husain will oppose it.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Zinzan Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on 22nd August, 1939 and is expected to arrive here on or about 17th September, 1939.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Toyama Maru" left Colombo for Bombay via Cochin on 21st August, 1939 and is expected to arrive here on Saturday morning, the 26th August, 1939.

POLITICIAN IS PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1

A debate will be held in the Elphinstone College on Thursday at 3-30 p.m. The proposition that the "Politician Is Public Enemy No. 1" will be proposed by Mr. J. Dadachanji and will be opposed by Prof. Chabb.

It will be a Students v. Professors debate.

Protest Meeting To-day

Under the auspices of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union will be held in Jinnah Hall to-day at 6-30 p.m. to protest against the arrest and prosecution of labour leaders in Bombay and against demand of Securities from certain newspapers.

Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside.

Zenana Show Of "Durga" To-day

To-day (Thursday), at 1-30 p.m., Bombay Talkies have arranged, at the Roxy Talkies, a special show for women and children, of their popular current film "Durga".

PREMIERS' CONFERENCE

Sardar Patel To Preside: Reception At Poona On Arrival

POONA, August 23.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, arrived in Poona this evening by the Madras Express, to preside over the Prime Ministers' Conference to-morrow.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder and a large number of Congress M.L.As and local Congressmen were present at the station to receive Sardar Patel.

On alighting the Sardar was garlanded on behalf of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and the Congress Seva Dal Volunteers presented a guard of honour to him. He drove to the "Yerowda House" where he will be staying while in Poona.

Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, Premier of the Central Provinces also arrived by the same train.

Mr. Mahadev Desai and the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council also arrived this evening.—A.P.

COUPLE'S TRAGIC END

Sequel To Gossip-mongers' Activities

Irresponsible gossip-mongers are believed to be responsible for a shocking murder followed by a suicide in Bombay early Wednesday morning.

The victims are a young married couple, residing in Parsiwadi, Chinchpokli. The husband, Sahadeo Narayan (29), was a machine-man in the G. I. P. Railway workshop at Matunga and his wife's name was Tarabai. (20).

Tarabai it is stated, was hacked to death with a chopper by her husband who then soaked his clothes in kerosene oil and burnt himself to death.

The tragedies are believed to have taken place about 4 a.m. Later in the day, neighbours grew suspicious when the door remained closed. They knocked at it and after finding no response forced it open. The ghastly spectacle of the dead couple met their eyes.

A note was found, addressed to Sahadeo's brother, in which Sahadeo had stated that he was fed up with life "on account of various rumours."

Sahadeo was a popular figure in the locality. He was one of the organisers of the Laxminarayan Vyayamshala.

He also organised and directed several dramatic troupes.

The bodies were removed to the morgue and an inquest will be held to-day.

THEN
o-o-oh!
"A year ago I was an absolute wreck with lumbago. I was frequently confined to my bed for weeks on end and any form of exercise was acute agony."
NOW
ha-ha-ha
"Now I am a new man. A friend advised me to give Kruschen Salts a trial and my lumbago has now completely gone. I have taken up athletics, a sport which I thought I would never be able to tackle again."
Why is it that Kruschen is so effective in disposing of lumbago? Simply that the combination of the six natural salts in Kruschen remove the cause, which is impurities in the bloodstream. Kruschen stimulates your eliminating organs to natural, gentle and healthy action. Poisons go, your blood is purified and lumbago loses its grip.
You can obtain Kruschen Salts from all chemists stores and bazars.
KRUSCHEN SALTS
YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING!

Punitive Tax In Cawnpore

U. P. Govt. Sanctions Dist. Authorities' Scheme To Deal With Riots

CAWNPORE, August 23.

It is understood that the U. P. Government have sanctioned a scheme for the collection of punitive tax in Cawnpore which was submitted by the District authorities.

The tax will be imposed on residents of those localities where communal disturbances occurred during the riots in February and March last. About Rs. 2,75,000 are thus expected to be realised to meet the expenses of the punitive police force posted in the City and also to pay compensation to those persons who suffered during the riots.

EXEMPTIONS

The following class of persons will be exempted from the operation of the tax:—

Firstly, persons whose annual income is less than Rs. 120;

Secondly, persons employed in the Imperial, Provincial Government and Military services;

Thirdly, persons appointed by the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police for the purpose of rendering service during the riots;

Fourthly, sweepers of the Municipal Board and other employees who remained on duty during the riot.

OBJECTIONS

The scheme provides that, objections to assessment may be brought against the District Magistrate or the Punitive Tax Office, but they will be heard after the payment of the tax levied.—A.P.

BENGAL P.C.C. STAND ON SUBHAS ISSUE

CALCUTTA, August 23.

The "United Press" learns from talks in Congress circles that at the emergent meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee convened on August 25 next a resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, deciding not to elect any one as President in the place left vacant by Mr. Bose's removal and requesting the Congress Working Committee to lift the ban on him, will be moved.—United Press.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

Mr. Parulekar, Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee will give a discourse on "The Problem of Illiteracy" at a Conversational meeting of the members of the Congress Socialist Party to-day (Thursday), at 7 p.m. at the Congress House.

CHARITIES AND PROPERTY TAX

Public Meeting To Demand Exemption

We are asked to publish the following:—

"Trustees of buildings in the city of Bombay dedicated to charity, are aware of the great loss that charitable institutions and religious endowments will suffer by the Urban Immoveable Property Tax of ten per cent levied by the Government of Bombay.

Since the great hardship to the poor of this city has not yet been properly ventilated and as the public may not be aware of the loss that our charitable institutions will suffer, our attention has been drawn to the necessity of having a public meeting of the trustees of all charities owning immovable properties in the city and suburbs used for housing the poor or the income of which is utilized for charitable purposes.

Hence a public meeting will be held at Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, on Sunday the 27th August at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the levy of the said tax and to forward a representation to Government to exempt the income from such properties from the said tax, when we have to request you to make it convenient to be present.

M. P. Khareghat
Devidas Madhavji Thakersey
Currimbhoy Ebrahim
Vulubhdas Cursondas Natha
Rahimtoola Chinoy
Kavasji Jalbhoy Sett
Chaturbhuj Gordhandas
Abubaker A. Begmahmed
S. D. Saklatwalla
Lukhmidas Chunda Ramji
Saif F. B. Tyabji
Manohardas Tribhovandas
Dadiba N. Saher
Ahmed Habib
S. B. Billimoria
Ramdev Anandilal Podar
Osman Sobhani
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy
Molvi Mohomed Yunoos Haindaday
Cowasjee Jehangir

Repairs To Import Transit Shed At Carnac Bunder

At their meeting held on Tuesday, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 1.70 lakhs for special repairs and renewals costing individually less than Rs. 10,000 to be carried out during the current financial year; also an estimate of Rs. 6,740 for laying a reinforced cement concrete floor in the Import Transit Shed at Carnac Bunder.

A Compensatory Allowance of 10 per cent. of pay granted to the ratings of the Docks flotilla was extended to the ratings of the Port and Pilotage flotillas by way of compensation for the all-round increase in their work, including Sundays and holidays, due principally to the introduction of night docking of ships in Alexandra Dock as a routine procedure.

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar's Candidature To Bombay Council

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law, is seeking re-election to retain his seat in the Bombay Legislative Council (Upper Chamber) at the ensuing General Council Election from Bombay and Suburban District Constituency, which is likely to take place early next year.

Late Mrs. Gupta

(From A Correspondent).

On Monday last, Mrs. D. C. Gupta, wife of the acting Director of Industries, Bombay, passed away after a long illness borne with great patience and fortitude. She was a grand-daughter of late Sir K. G. Gupta, the first Indian member of the India Council at Whitehall and the only daughter of Mr. B. C. Sen, I.C.S. (Retd.).

Mrs. Gupta was well-known for her influence on the modern 'sari' and held the distinction of inventing a new flare which added to the grace of the 'sari' without detracting from its essential traditional lines.

It is a matter of great sorrow to her many friends all over India to lose her when she was still in the prime of life.

Communalism In Allahabad University

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD Aug. 23.

Communalism has raised its head in Allahabad University. Muslim members of the University Union have issued a pamphlet appealing to Muslim students of the University to boycott the Union elections alleging certain grievances against the Hindu students.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Sunday's meeting of the Bassein Municipality was an exciting affair. The issue was the strongly worded order from the Government of Bombay asking the Municipality to open a new vegetable market at Holbhat.

The letter ordered the Municipality to take steps within three months. The Municipality is ordered either to open a new market for the sale of vegetables or to provide all facilities for the establishment of a duly-licensed private market to the agriculturists who I understand are ready to construct a shed for the market.

After considerable discussion the Municipality maintained that the policy it had hitherto followed regarding the proposed vegetable market was the best in the interests of the people. The Municipality therefore, decided to request Government to reconsider their order. But if, Government refused to re-consider their order, then the Municipality wanted an extension of the time limit by about nine months.

PROSTITUTION AT JUHU.

That a health resort like Juhu which is ranked as one of the best, should be also a scandal point is indeed unhappy.

On inquiries I am told that every night Juhu becomes a prostitutes paradise.

Prostitutes are, it is stated, brought from the City in large numbers and they are said to do a roaring business.

The Municipality and the police department would therefore do well to move seriously into the matter.

PREPARATIONS FOR BANDRA FEAST.

As the Bandra Festival draws near, preparations for the same are in full swing. The Police Department is busy. I am told the District Superintendent of Police made a round of the Bandra Hill yesterday.

The condition of the road, as it stands to-day, is deplorable and the Police might get the Municipality to carry out the necessary repairs before it is too late.

Kane Road that diverts the traffic from the hill needs extensive repairs.

Action Between Tribesmen And Troops

Six Br. And One Gurkha Killed: Tribesmen's Loss

SIMLA, Aug.23

Six British and one Gurkha other ranks were killed, one British officer, six British and seven Indian and Gurkha other ranks wounded in a successful operation against hostile tribesmen carried out by the Razmak Brigade on Monday in the area of Bandiza village a few miles to the north-east of Razmak, where hostile tribesmen were reported to be assembling, says a Communique.

The hostile tribesmen are estimated to have lost 13 killed in addition to others wounded. Among the thirteen killed is Khan Gul, notorious Torikhel, who has been responsible for numerous offences.

The Razmak Brigade had a detachment of Tochi Scouts co-operating with them, while the Rawalpindi Brigade from Razani co-operated on the northern flank. There was no opposition to the advance but considerable sniping developed after the troops of the Razmak Brigade had reached their positions. The hills in this area are covered with thick scrub and the tribesmen took advantage of this cover to snipe the troops in the withdrawal during which aircraft rendered valuable support. No opposition was encountered by the second Brigade.

During the past few weeks, proceeds the Communique, small parties of hostile tribesmen have been active in the area of Razmak and Razani and troops have moved out on several occasions to make contact with these gangs, who have been driven off with casualties.—A. P.

MORATORIUM TO RAILWAYS

SIMLA, August 23.

The moratorium granted to the Railway Revenues in respect of payment to the Depreciation Fund till 1940 will be sought to be extended to 1942 through a resolution to be moved by Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member in the forthcoming session of the Central Assembly. The resolution reads:

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the Railways' revenues be declared not liable before April 1, 1942 or before the fixation under Section 137 (1) of the Government of India Act of sum therein referred to whichever is the earlier to repay to the Depreciation Reserve Fund maintained for Indian State-owned Railways, the balance outstanding on April 1, 1937 of loans taken from the Fund to meet the Railway deficits or to pay to the General Revenues any contributions or deficiency in contributions in respect of the period beginning with April 1, 1931 and ending with March 31, 1939."—United Press.

DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S JESSE JAMES in TECHNICOLOR

TYRONE POWER HENRY FONDA NANCY KELLY RANDOLPH SCOTT and a cast of thousands

AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. CAPITOL

BAN ON "SENTINEL" LIFTED

Sequel To Corporation Press Gallery Association's Move

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation raised the ban imposed upon "Bombay Sentinel" on 14th September, 1938, in connection with publishing of certain confidential matters discussed in the Standing Committee regarding defalcations in the K. E. M. Hospital.

The Managing Committee of the Municipal Corporation Press Gallery Association represented to the Standing Committee to raise the ban since the matter regarding the defalcations in the K. E. M. Hospital was treated by the Municipal Corporation on the 7th August, 1939, as public and non-confidential.

The Standing Committee on Wednesday raised the ban.

Burma Riots And Compensation To Indians

SIMLA, August 23.

Prof. N. G. Ranga had discussions with Sir Jagadishprasad, Education Member, regarding Indians in Burma especially about the claims of Indians for compensation for sufferers in recent riots.—United Press.

Telephone No. 26567
Post Box 232
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 1168

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1939

A TIMELY APPEAL

Gandhiji has good reason to issue a statement in defence of the Congress Working Committee's disciplinary action against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. The Committee to a man loyally pursues the principles for which he stands and when in carrying out those principles it is openly defied by several Congressmen and finds it necessary to take disciplinary action against their leader, Gandhiji naturally feels constrained to defend the Committee particularly because he himself drafted the resolution which it finally adopted. In defending the Committee Gandhiji rightly observes that not to take any action in the circumstances "would have amounted to abdication of their primary function of preserving discipline among Congressmen." It would have been nearly as bad to adopt "a colourless resolution" against "a prime mover" rather than one "which was no respecter of persons."

Needlessly Severe

So far the defence is thoroughly convincing, if not superfluous. But Gandhiji is not equally convincing when he says that the action was "the mildest possible." We agree that the Committee had "no desire to be vindictive," that the very word 'vindictiveness' "loses all force" when Mr. Bose knew that "his popularity had put him above being affected by any action that the Committee might take" and with that knowledge "pitted himself against the Committee, if not the Congress organisation." But a sentence of three years' virtual excommunication, though not vindictive, is, we feel, needlessly severe. It may be that the Committee has only maintained the usual scale of punishments for indiscipline. If so, the scale itself deserves to be made milder. As we have suggested before, where men of fine sensibilities are concerned, milder sentences should suffice in the first instance, as in such cases the fact of being punished is itself effective for the purpose of vindicating discipline.

Submit To It

However, we wholeheartedly endorse Gandhiji's appeal to Mr. Bose and his supporters to take the Committee's decision in the right spirit and submit to it while it lasts. If they like, they can appeal to the A. I. C. C. against the Working Committee; and if they are not satisfied there they can even take the matter to the Congress session. Nay, Gandhiji has good reason to believe that if a majority of the A. I. C. C. members signify in writing their disapproval of the action of the Working Committee, the latter is quite willing to resign. In any case to attribute unworthy motives to the Working Committee is unworthy of any Congressmen. And to do so persistently is, as Gandhiji points out, "calculated to pull down a structure that has been built up by the patient labour of half a century." Similarly, those who violate discipline in their relations with higher authorities can hardly maintain discipline among their subordinates. It is upto the public sternly to discountenance wilful indiscipline in the Congress, irrespective of personalities.

A Russian Hint

The official communique issued at London once more declares the British Government's readiness to help in a peaceful solution of not only the Polish-German crisis but also all questions in Europe. We believe that this is not preparing the ground for a retreat the ultimate result of which will be not peace but an aggravation of the Nazi-Fascist danger to the world. We believe that this re-iteration is intended to emphasize the justification for resisting force "to the utomost". If that is so, the operative part of the communique is the one which deals with Britain's unwavering determination to honour her obligations to Poland—that is, to go to war with Germany—regardless of the Russo-German rapprochement. This is one factor contributing to lighten the gloom which has spread over Europe, for Europe can only be saved from the Axis by a firm resolve to fight.

The other is a hint from Soviet quarters that the non-aggression Pact with Germany will, as a matter of fact, not be harmful at all because it will contain a clause providing for the right to denounce it forthwith if one of the contracting parties started aggression against any third party. If this clause had been contemplated from the very beginning then where was the sense in Russia agreeing to the preliminaries knowing that, in view of the international situation, the Pact would not be worth a moments' consideration, that, in fact, it would be made a scrap of within, the next few days? Nor does the assurance dispose of the economic agreement which actually amounts to rendering material service to the Nazis in their campaign of aggression and war. Be that as it may, let us welcome the hint that the Nazis are quite premature in gloating over the projected Pact and wrong in declaring that it is "an event of momentous importance," and that "it will be decisive in the future formation of Russo-German relations and will remain revolutionary (sic) for a long time to come."

Soviet And Japan

One favourable result of the Russo-German rapprochement will, it is suggested, be to isolate Japan from the Axis. The Japanese themselves have not taken kindly to the Pact. Japan, it is being freely reported, is disappointed and even disillusioned and her statesmen are actually considering the formation of a new policy. The Japanese are, we think, taking too gloomy a view of the situation. Herr Hitler is certainly capable of any act of betrayal, but he knows that a pro-Axis Japan is an asset in his fight against Western democracies. And he may try to follow up his brilliant diplomatic success in Europe with another in the Far East by bringing about a similar rapprochement between Japan and Russia. If the Russians agree "to improve political and economic relations" with Japan also, what happens to China?

A danger is threatening China from another direction too. Upset by Russia's defection in Europe, the Western Powers may make an attempt to take advantage of Japan's "disillusionment" and induce her to "improve" her relations with them. In her present mood of depression and bitterness, it is not utterly impossible for Japan to agree to a revised arrangement of the "New Order" in China on the basis of a compromise between her claims and the interests of the Powers. And it is not utterly impossible for the Powers to accommodate her to the grave prejudice of China.

Impressions Of A European Tour

By OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
PARIS, August 11.

RECENTLY I had occasion to visit various towns in different countries of Europe. Moving about, one gets a closer impression of the strange state in which Europe is to-day. One realises the tremendous change, the coming to power of Adolph Hitler, dominated by the spirit of wanting to reverse what the Nazis love to describe as "Versailles Order" and charged with a burning passion to raise a new "German Empire", has meant to Europe.

PRAGUE—The Nazis have been now in occupation of the beautiful capital of the old, or as one might also say, young Czechoslovakia, for nearly five months. Prague has altered considerably in this period—externally at any rate. A liveliness and multi-colouredness that markedly characterised the town have greatly gone. In their places dullness and monotony have ascended Vaclavske Namesti—Square of St. Venecelas—the impressive main thoroughfare of the town, once one of the jolliest of boulevards in Europe, carried most strikingly marks of this alteration. Traffic has decreased, cafes look deserted, and shop windows less attractive. The Czechs, and they account for round ninety per cent. of the town's population, appear sad and dejected. So one sees them in the streets or outside generally. And no wonder. The hands of the dictatorial Nazi regime weigh heavily on them. A firm grip has been extended on them. And that grip is being tightened. Several of the Sudeten German leaders, revengeful in attitude and parochial in outlook are gleeful over it. Bitterly and somewhat cynically a Czech professor told me:—"Our autonomy is a joke. We have not even cultural autonomy." And with a smile he added:—"Of course a Czech can talk to his wife in the Czech language. Well—if you call that cultural autonomy." But the spirit of the Czechs has not been crushed. They have not adjusted themselves to the idea of German domination and are not likely to do it easily. A people strongly democratic in outlook, with high respect to civil liberties and intensely patriotic, the Czechs cherish closely the idea of independence and there is no mistaking their care to and hope of gaining it back. If Germany gets involved in a conflict the "Protectorate" is likely to give trouble. This is well recognized by the German Gestapo—the ruthless and widely spread out secret police of Herr Himmler. German attention is closely directed to meet this danger by extension of control and vigilance. From Prague one could see well German concentration for a drive against Poland. It is probably from the Czech and Slovak frontiers that Germany might put the greatest pressure on Poland. A bitterness in the Czechs against the Poles caused by what Warsaw also now may be considering as an ill-calculated and short-sighted policy, has greatly waned, practically disappeared. German soldiers stationed in the "Protectorate", I heard, have newly received orders not to move about single but only at least three together.

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BRTISLAVA.—Bratislava is the capital of the new State of Slovakia. The Slovaks once used to speak proudly of it. To-day when it is the "capital" of an "Independent State," they do not. Then the Slovaks have come to realise that they have been duped and duped badly. In practice Slovakia is ruled no less closely from Berlin than the "Protectorate." Perhaps even more closely in directions, as the Czech powers of resistance are greater. Parts of Slovakia, where the country verges on Poland, and regions round Bratislava itself which is a town of much strategic importance, Germany has taken over under direct control, though much is not known about it abroad. The separation from Bohemia and Moravia and the "conversion" into an "independent" State has depleted Slovakia economically very greatly. It is known that Germany has been playing with the idea of handing over Slovakia minus certain regions under direct German control to Hungary. Hungary significantly has been showing a reserve to this. There is recognition of an economic drainage that has been in process and besides also fear of the "present" bringing with it some hard terms. Budapest knows that the "Dritte Reich" or Nazi Germany does not make gifts freely or easily. Germany is known to have the aim of winning Hungarian opinion against Poland and employing Hungary against Roumania. Slovakia recognizes better to-day that its interests are best served by association with the Czechs. Individuals as well as whole groups have sometimes to pay a heavy price for learning simple and obvious things. Imperialism bent on securing gains or making new conquests can prove very resourceful in causing confusions and obtaining allies for their ends.

★

VIENNA.—Vienna has not got used completely to the rule from Berlin. If the Austrian has an admiration for the Prussian he has also a contempt for him. More easy-going and cordial, the Austrian respects the Prussian for his achievements in many spheres, but he has a higher estimate of himself as a human being. The Austrian resents the Prussian rule, though the sense of nationality asserts less in this than with the Czechs. There is an Austrian spirit—the change of Autria's name into "Ostmark" has not meant its disappearence. It is understood that Berlin now has the idea of breaking up the "Ostmark" as a geographical or administrative entity.

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BERLIN.—Berlin looks today more tired and anxious in a way it has not

(Continued on page 13, col. 3)

Future Of Indians Overseas: Should Further Emigration Be Permitted?

(By Dr. LANKA SUNDARAM,)

From various parts of the world where Indians are resident to-day the question is raised: What is the future of Indians overseas: Should further emigration from the Mother Country be permitted? This is a question of fundamental importance, and must be answered without any equivocation on the part of the Government and the people of India. There are numerous aspects to this phase of the problem of Indians overseas, each conditioned by the situations obtaining in each individual country where our nationals reside to-day, either temporarily or permanently. Whatever might be the conditions of each individual country concerned in this controversy, the fact is clear that the final responsibility in this regard rests with the people and Government of India. An analysis of this stupendous problem reveals numerous difficulties.

* * * *

Studying the factual position relating to the flow of emigration from India to overseas countries, the following points emerge in bold relief. Since the abolition of indenture, no emigration has been permitted to what may conveniently be termed as distant countries of both unskilled and skilled workers under contract to an employer. Eight decades of indenture have been considered sufficient by India to realise the essentially unequal contract embodied in that system, and since the conclusion of the Great War no emigration to distant countries has taken place. When the British Guiana official deputation came to this country seeking the re-opening of emigration of a controlled contractual type, the people of India convinced the Government not to allow it, until adequate security is offered to the would-be emigrants under the British Guiana Scheme. Since these guarantees were not forthcoming, the official deputation from this South American country had to return home empty handed.

Actually, during the past two decades the position of Indian settlers in distant countries has stabilised itself, in so far as no further inrush of Indian emigrants was permitted, and the problems left over by the long-discredited indenture system were more than sufficient to engage the attention of India in a fight to secure the recognition of the principle of racial and factual equality between Indians overseas and the people of the countries where they settled. Even if an Indian from India to-day wants to settle down in a country like South Africa, it is not possible for him to do so. The racial ban is too strong and fundamental in this regard. Things are comparatively easier for Indians to enter a country like Kenya, where however the racial animus is not any whit weaker than in South Africa. None of the overseas colonies like Trinidad, Tanganyika, Mauritius or Fiji are anxious to encourage the inrush of Indians even of the artisan or the merchant variety, and their immigration regulations are very stringent. It is clear that no unskilled Indian worker could have gone to any of his countries for purposes of permanent settlement without State assistance with the result that all ideas of expansion in regard to the fostering of Indian emigration must be taken to have been abandoned the moment indenture was abolished.

* * * *

There is, however, another category of countries overseas to which Indian emigration has been permitted even after the abolition of indenture. Till 1937 Burma was a part of India, but today the Land of the Pagodas must be considered to be a foreign country, whatever might be the temporary meaning of the "status quo" arrangement in regard to emigration across the Bay of Bengal with respect to this country. The Indian Emigration Act VII of 1922, with its subsequent periodical amendments, was specifically designed to regulate the emigration of unskilled Indians to Ceylon and Malaya. The implication of this Act is that even though indenture was abolished in law and fact, emigration of Indian workers to Ceylon and Malaya should be permitted under a system of government control, the control being divided between the Governments of India and Madras on the one hand and the Governments of Ceylon and Malaya on the other. The Act of 1922 controls only the departure from Indian ports of unskilled workers, either recruited or otherwise assisted to emigrate, while the position of skilled workers, artisans, merchants and others has

(Continued on page 9, col. 2)

Frankly Speaking

Chinese Victory

In the midst of the gloom on the European front, bright news come from the Far East. The Chinese have re-captured Hsingcheu, a strategic city in South-east Shansi. This success is interpreted in Chungking as heralding "a complete failure of the Japanese offensive in the Taihang Mountains". It also, we believe, heralds the imminent beginning of the final stage in the fight, the Chinese counter-offensive. Only the other day there was a report that Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek had practically got a new army of 3 million men ready to take the field for the conclusive show down for which the time and situation were ripe. The Chinese will win and the problem of the Japanese aggression at least will be settled soon if the Powers play *their* part. So far as the Japanese are concerned, they are giving all possible assistance to the Powers. The latest instances are the Shanghai demands and air raid with incendiary bombs on Kaiting.

Communalism And Services

Replying to a question in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Mr. Kher said that "appointments to the public services are not made on the basis of communities," but added that in making appointments in the provincial services the claims of the Intermediate and Backward classes were taken into account. There is certainly a touch of communalism here, but it is too late in the day to protest against various communities' clamour for communal safeguards in various spheres of administration.

Harijans' Special Claims

However such grievous injustice has been done to Harijans these many years that they merit some special consideration now. And we welcome Mr. Kher's assurance that in the inferior services Government have prescribed a minimum of ten per cent. recruitment of Harijans for offices engaging more than five peons. Engaging Harijans in Government and Municipal services is an effective method of removing untouchability.

Bombay's Sea-Borne Trade

The recession in trade and business, which began in the later part of 1937-38, continued during the official year ending March 1939, states Mr. P. N. Chandavarkar, Collector of Customs, Bombay, in his report on the Sea-borne trade of the Province of Bombay. The tension between the totalitarian and democratic States in Europe and the Sino-Japanese conflict in the East helped to undermine the confidence which had already received a rude shock towards the end of 1937. The level of prices remained low during the year under review and accentuated the unsatisfactory position by reducing the purchasing power of the country. Raw cotton exports registered a rise of over 4 per cent. in quantity but it showed a drop of 5 per cent in value. The decrease in total value of exports was the combined result of lower commodity prices and smaller demand for Indian produce even at a lower price. Industrial activity remained remarkably steady. In the textile industry in particular the position was satisfactory during the year. The aggregate value of the foreign trade of the Province amounted to Rs. 11.31 crores as compared with Rs. 135.42 crores during the preceding year.

Disheartening Prospects

The total value of the private coasting trade excluding treasure further declined from Rs. 42.76 crores to Rs. 41.12 crores, or about 4 per cent. Of the total foreign trade in merchandise, the proportion of the trade with the British Empire amounted to 49.41 per cent. The share of Japan was 17.6 per cent and that of the United States of America stood at 5.23 per cent. The report does not say a word about the prospects for the current year. The outlook is very discouraging. There is a further decline in prices of Indian raw produce; and with a severe drought over Gujarat and Kathiawar, the purchasing power will be greatly reduced. We fear the next report will be disheartening.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"I would, therefore, humbly but earnestly request His Highness the Chancellor and members of the Standing Committee to confine reservations and limitations only to those points considered most vital in the interests of the States when disruptive forces are raising their heads in the country. When we have His Excellency the Viceroy, a genuine and true friend of the States, we should close up our differences and join hands with the crown representative for bringing about Federation which, I am sure, will protect the States in future against all disruptive tendencies."

—The Prime Minister of Indore.

* * * *

Referring to the boycott of the Central Legislature, a "Congress Nationalist" M. L. A. regrets that "the Congress has again made another stupendous blunder".

How sad! But our worthy compatriot need not take it too tragically. After all it is on "stupendous blunders" that the Congress and the cause have thrived always.

* * * *

According to the Simla correspondent of Anglo-India "Indian opinion is seriously alarmed at the threat to India evident in the Russo-German rapprochement".

Hullo! We didn't know. But now that we have been told we do experience the symptoms and feel that we are shaking with terror.

Now what do we do, rush for a dose of bromide or for a stiff peg of illicit brandy?

Or, better still, let us all volunteer our services and resources at once to fight the threat.

* * * *

According to a Nazi semi-official statement the Pact "will be decisive in the future formation of Russo-German relations and will remain revolutionary for a long time to come".

Long live Revolution!

By the way the first item in the schedule of future relations should be that the parties should mutually address each other as "comrade".

* * * *

"Nothing is being disclosed" in Berlin, "about the antecedents of the Russo-German Pact".

This, we regard, as praiseworthy considerateness for a child by bar sinister.

* * * *

Mr. Chamberlain had a Conference with Lord Halifax, Sir Alexander Cadogan and Sir Robert Vansittart.

Where was Sir Horace Wilson, and why?

* * * *

Thus the London correspondent of the "Times of India": "The answer lies with Poland.... If Poland feels that her independence and integrity are so threatened that she resists by force of arms, Britain and France will come to her assistance".

Quite, quite, oh abso-quite-lutely quite. But what lies behind that "If"?

* * * *

The British Cabinet has decided that any German-Soviet non-aggression pact would in no way affect their obligations to Poland.

The "If"-fy obligations of course.

* * * *

Among Japan's Shanghai demands is "an apology with assurances that the incident will not recur".

With trous—sorry, with hats in hand the representatives of Powers should humbly comply.

* * * *

Policeman: "I think we've found your wife, sir".

Mr Pecked: "Have you? What does she say?"

"Nothing".

"She's not my wife then".

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The wise man always writes his love letters on the ice.

No, mops and brushes are not made from shrub oak.

The theatrical "angel" is wingless, but his money flies just the same.

Don't think that because a man holds a position of trust he will trust you.

A piece of coloured glass looks beautiful in a church window, but it does not show up well in a finger ring.

However, a kiss is merely the juxtaposition of two sets of orbicularis oris muscles simultaneously contracted.

Dictatorial Powers For Cabinet

D. O. R. A. To Be Passed: Parliament To Be In Session Throughout Crisis

LONDON: August 22.

PARLIAMENT HAS BEEN RECALLED AND WILL MEET AT 1-45 P. M. (G. M. T.) ON THURSDAY TO PASS EMERGENCY MEASURES TO MEET THE CRISIS.

Government will ask Parliament to pass, possibly in one day, through all the stages, an Emergency Powers (Defence) Bill, which will, in effect, give Government power to take steps to meet any emergency and, if necessary, they will be empowered to act without consultation with Parliament.

Government will then be in a similar position with the French Government, which now possesses almost dictatorial powers, in other words the D. O. R. A. (Defence of the Realm Act) will be re-enacted.

There is no doubt the Bill will be accepted by Parliament and receive Royal assent at the quickest possible moment, and Government will then have powers to take immediate action.

The Prime Minister on Thursday is expected to make a final statement upon the crisis and upon Government's view on the negotiation between Germany and Russia for a Non-Aggression Pact.

It is understood that the increasing tension between Poland and Germany and the dramatic midnight announcement that a German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact was to be signed were the main factors on which Mr. Chamberlain based his decision to recall Parliament and ask it to give him such wide powers.

A SUMMONS TO MEMBERS TO ATTEND AT WESTMINSTER WAS BROADCAST IN THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME NEWS BULLETIN TO-NIGHT.

DAY TO DAY SESSIONS

It is expected that Parliament will remain in session from day to day as long as the tension and anxiety exist.

At Tuesday midnight, while waiting for Germany's next move in face of the renewed British pledge to Poland with which the march of events came to a dramatic close yesterday, nations of the world are still mainly concerned with summing up the implications of Nazi Germany's surprising "volte face" with regard to Soviet Russia 24 hours ago.

"INTERESTING BUT NOT EXCITING" was the only comment volunteered by an official of the German Propaganda Ministry on the British Cabinet Communique, telegraphs "Reuter's" Berlin correspondent.

Meantime the latest news flashes from America and Far-East show further evidence of widespread reaction to events in Europe.

In Washington a score of high Government officials, representing Departments of State, Navy, War, Treasury and Justice met in an extraordinary session yesterday to discuss means to safeguard American nationals in Europe in the event of war and to preserve American neutrality.

In Tokio to-day Baron Hiranuma met General Itagaki to discuss the projected Soviet-German Pact and consider, according to the Domei Agency, how Japan is to adapt her diplomacy to meet the new situation.

BRITAIN UNPERTURBED BUT ON THE ALERT

Precautionary Measures— To Err On Safe Side

The official communique states that the Cabinet at its meeting to-day considered the international situation in all its bearings. In addition to the reports that had been received as to the military movements in Germany the Cabinet took note of the report that a Non-Aggression pact between Germany and Soviet Government was about to be concluded.

They had no hesitation in deciding that such an event would in no way affect their obligations to Poland, which they had repeatedly stated in public and which they are determined to fulfil. Parliament has been summoned to meet on Thursday when Government propose to invite both Houses to pass through all its stages an Emergency Powers (Defence) Bill, the effect of which will be to place Government in a position to take any necessary measures without delay should the situation require it.

Meantime further measures of a precautionary character are being taken by all departments, for instance, calling up of certain personnel for the Navy, Army and R. A. F. and for A. R. P. Civil Defence. Arrangements are also being made to deal with certain matters affecting exports from this country of essential materials and commodities. While taking these measures and precaution Government consider it necessary at this time that they remain of the opinion that there is nothing in the difficulties that have arisen between Germany and Poland which would justify the use of force involving a European war with all its tragic consequences. As the Prime Minister has repeatedly said there are indeed no questions in Europe which should not be capable of a peaceful solution if only conditions of confidence could be restored. Government are, as always have been, ready to assist in creating such conditions but if in spite of all their efforts, others insist on the use of force they are prepared and determined to resist it to the uttermost.—Reuter.

Ribbentrop Leaves For Moscow

WAIT AND WATCH

LONDON, August 21.

There is little comment in the Press which is even now remarking its pages to complete the story as hitherto unfolded.

The first editorials written before the Moscow confirmation of Herr von Ribbentrop's journey, have been received.

Thus the "Daily Mail' says: "We should wait for confirmation from Russia and further particulars before considering the full implications of the announcement" and adds: "If the report is confirmed it means the end of the Franco-Russian treaty for mutual assistance in the event of attack and also cancels out the anti-Comintern Pact entered into by Germany and Italy, Japan and Spain in their campaign against Bolshevism

The "Daily Herald" is also inclined to treat the Berlin announcement with reserve, although recognising it as so explicit that it is difficult not to accept it and adds: "Such a pact can represent at this moment only a direct incentive to Germany to continue her campaign against Poland—almost an invitation on Russia's part for her to take what action she wills."

The "Daily Herald" calls for immediate recall of Parliament because "during the next few days the issue of peace or war may well be decided."

"DOUBLE BLOW TO BRITAIN."

The news of the impending conclusion of a Pact has come as a great surprise in Foreign and German political circles.

With the latter, the Pact is regarded as completing the double blow to Britain's attempt at enlisting Russia in the Anglo-French "encirclement policy."

It is pointed out that the comparatively speedy conclusion of the German-Russian Trade Agreement has already removed the tension which for such a long time has divided the two countries and the impending pact will, no doubt, help to clear the international atmosphere to the extent of making "the encirclement" Powers more cautious in their policy towards Germany.

"Reuter" understands that preliminary negotiations between Berlin and Moscow have been running concurrently with the Anglo-French negotiations for a Three-Power Pact. German circles are extremely optimistic as regards the reaction to the news in Europe.

NOW WILLING TO HAVE SOVIET HELP

LONDON, August 23.

Instructions have been sent to the British and French Ambassadors in Moscow last night to inform M. Molotov that Poland is now ready to accept Russian aid, according to the "Daily Mail's" Paris correspondent.

The correspondent adds that acceptance by Poland of Russian regiments apart from Russian armaments was one obstacle holding up negotiations and says that M. Molotov be asked to give an immediate reply.

AUSTRALIA WILL STAND BY BRITAIN

CANBERRA, August 23.

"Britain has and will continue to have the fullest co-operation of us in her magnificent efforts to avoid the insanity and injustice of war", declared Prime Minister, Menzies, in a statement to the Press.

He continued, "If Britain's great efforts fail we will stand with her. It would be a cardinal error for any other country to assume that there is any disunity among the British peoples on these matters.

"The British Government has behaved and is behaving with magnificent restraint. It has kept the conference door open despite many discouragements. If forced to war it will not go alone."—Reuter.

Australia Not Sorry

MELBOURNE, Aug. 23.

The Melbourne Herald says that the possible [illegible] German-Soviet Pact on Japan interests Australia as it will possibly release more Australian resources to aid Britain.—Reuter.

LOOKING OUT FOR ESCAPE CLAUSE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

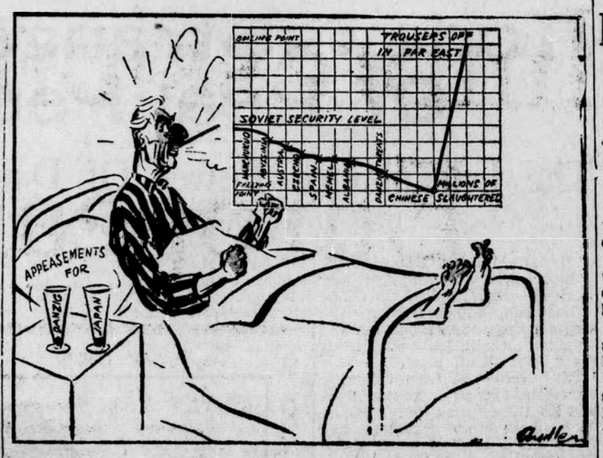
State department officials attach the greatest importance to the question whether or not the proposed Soviet-German Pact contains an "escape clause" whereby if either power commits aggression against a third party the other signatory will be freed of its obligations, stated Mr. Sumner Wells at a press conference to-day.

Mr. Sumner Wells added that if it contained such a clause officials would feel that the situation was not nearly so bad as was painted in the press for Germany could not attack Poland, Rumania or the Baltic States without invalidating the agreement while the Soviet would still be free to enter the Anglo-French anti-Aggression Front.—Reuter.

Visit To Canada Cancelled

TORONTO, Aug. 23.

Lord Maugham, Lord Chancellor has decided to cut short his visit to Canada and is returning on Friday.—Reuter.



"It makes my blood boil". *(Courtesy: "The Tribune")*

GERMANY SUPPRESSES NEWS

No Reference To DORA In England

BERLIN, Aug. 23.

The news that British ParNament has been summoned for to-morrow is the only part of the Cabinet communique appearing in newspapers.

A fresh array of alleged Polish atrocities appear on front pages accompanied by selected world-wide press comment putting Britain and France in the wrong.

The fact that Parliament will be asked to pass an Emergency Powers (defence) bill is suppressed nor is any mention made of the Government's opinion that the German-Polish differences do not justify use of force.

The statement that the Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact would in no way affect Britain's obligation to Poland is similarly ignored.

Under big headlines papers try to impress readers that fear and consternation prevails in London and the "Lo kal Anzeiger" describes Paris as looking to London full of despair.—Reuter.

GERMAN HOPES

BERLIN, Aug. 22.

Having recovered its breath after Herr Hitler's overnight conjuring trick, Germany is to-day much more optimistic about the chances of peace, but the optimism seems entirely based on the belief that Britain will withdraw her guarantee from Warsaw.

According to informed quarters here, when Herr von Ribbentrop gets to Moscow, developments are likely to come thick and fast. They anticipate that the conclusion and signature of the Non-Aggression Pact will be only a matter of hours and once it is signed, Germany's next step may follow any minute. Thursday, on this reckoning, may prove a big day in European history. There is reason to think that mid-night to-night, Germany's army will be absolutely ready to move at a moment's notice.

Official quarters here refuse to anticipate events, but in well-informed German political circles it is indicated that Germany's desire is to reoccupy her pre-war frontiers and leave it at that.

There is much loose talk about the partition of Poland, but best informed opinion is inclined to anticipate a continuation of an independent Polish State which will be guaranteed and outlet for her trade via Danzig and Gydnia. If they can be assured of no interference from Russia, the Germans are convinced that this programme will be carried out even in the face of active British opposition if necessary.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS REACTION

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The calm reiteration of Britain's repeated pledge to Poland in the face of Germany's startling tactical manoeuvre is re-echoed time and again in the press with headline "Britain's Stand By Poland."

Indeed this and Britain's other firm resolutions as revealed in last night's communique dominates the whole field of news and comment. At the same time much space is devoted to attempts to assess the exact implications of the Ribbentrop journey to Moscow to-day, although writers are naturally still largely groping in the dark.

MILD CRITICISM

"The Times" mildly reproves Russia for her silence over the negotiations with Germany during the Three Power Pact talks, but points out that the U.S.S.R. has signed Non-Aggression Pacts with other countries and adds "Whether the new one does or does not neutralize Russian action in event of aggression by Germany is not yet clear; and on the answer to that question depends the utility of continuing the negotiations to enable Russia to join the anti-aggression front."

The "News Chronicle" is convinced that the diplomatic and military aspects of Europe has been upset overnight by the contemplated Russo-German rapprochement and adds exactly what the results may turn out to be in practice it is too soon to say. There are many possibilities

Hoping Against Hope

The "Daily Herald" says it is still possible to hope though it must be confessed that it is the barest of hopes that when the details of the Pact are known the implications of the Agreement will not prove so grave as now appear.

The "Daily Telegraph" declares that Britain has now been forced to a point where it can't serve, but only disserve, peace by giving way any further and emphasises that it is equally essential for the sake of Europe and for the sake of the British Empire that Britain stands firm.

New York.—Diplomatic defeat of the first magnitude had failed to break the resistance of the British, French and Poles, declares the "New York Times" commenting on the British Government's statement yesterday.

The "New York Herald Tribune" states that absolute firmness on the part of Britain and France may yet pull the world through to safety.—Reuter.

Russo-Japanese Clash Again

Aerial Battle On Outer Mongolian Frontier

TOKYO, Aug. 22.

Reports of active aerial warfare on the Outer Mongolian Frontier are contained in a communique issued by the Kwantung Army. There is a claim that the Japanese yesterday engaged Soviet and Outer Mongolian aircraft four times, bringing down 97 machines.—Reuter.

100,000 Slovaks Demand Return Of Ceded Territories

PRAGUE, Aug. 23.

About a 100,000 are estimated to have been present at a mass meeting at Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia to demand the return to Slovakia of territories ceded to Poland last Autumn.

Two Jewish Synagogues were wrecked at the time of the meeting and a crowd demonstrated outside the heavily guarded Polish Consulate, but no incidents occurred. The principal speakers were M. Sanomach, the Slovak Propaganda Minister, the Commander-in-Chief of the Hlinka Guards and Herr Karmasin, leader of Germans in Slovakia.—Reuter

THIRD NAZI VOLTE-FACE

LONDON, Aug. 22

Official comment on the German-Russian project is not forthcoming but the public as a whole, while astonished by the news which forms the main topic of the day, is taking matters very calmly. The general impression among the public seems to be that the sudden change in the German attitude toward Russia is merely another example of the instability of German foreign policy.

It is recalled that a proposal for a Soviet Pact is the third major volte-face of Nazi diplomatists since Herr Hitler came into power. In 1933 Herr Hitler concluded a ten-years non-aggression pact with Poland. In 1934 German-Italian relations were at their worst. In 1936 Herr Hitler devoted the whole Nuremberg Party Rally to violent attacks on Russia and it was Doctor Ley, leader of the German Labour Front, who described Soviet Russia as "A Jewish trust for reckless exploitation of the enslaved Russian people"—Reuter.

Poland May Surrender Quietly Thinks Rome

JAPANESE CABINET DISCUSSES SITUATION WITH ANXIOUS CONCERN

ROME, Aug. 22.

Fascist circles generally welcome the Soviet-German Pact as undermining the whole foundation of the Franco-British encirclement policy and as greatly lessening the risk of war.

It is believed that the danger that Poland may still fight with her back to the wall remains, although the possible consequences are regarded with less anxiety than before. It is hoped, however, that Poland will "read the omens" and give in.

Although the exact implications of the forthcoming Pact are still unknown to the public it is generally assumed that Russia has definitely turned her back on the democracies.

Authoritative Vatican circles are surprised but not excessively so. They always believed that the delays encountered in the Moscow talks had been due to Soviet hesitation regarding which side to support in a conflict.

A number of motor lorries and trailers belonging to private firms have been requisitioned but this was the only sign of fresh military preparation to-day.

SIGN EVERYTHING KEEP NOTHING

A telegram from Warsaw says:—

Authoritative Polish circles to-night indicate that they view the German-Soviet Pact as a tactical manoeuvre on the part of Germany to throw dust in the eyes of her adversaries and as it will constitute an ideological reversal it is regarded here as a sign of weakness.

The evening newspaper "Czas" says that it is only another scrap of paper because, all documents bearing Germany's signature are mere scraps of paper. Herr Hitler has taken from Frederick the Great his motto: "Sign everything but keep nothing."

"MOST DECISIVE EVENT IN HISTORY"

A telegram from Berlin says:—

A semi-official statement expresses the opinion that attempts in London and Paris to minimise the importance of the proposal for a Soviet-German Pact are not backed by responsible politicians in France and England.

The statement says: "Paris as well as London will, no doubt, recognise that the change in the Russo-German relations is not a one-day political affair, but an event of momentous importance. It will be decisive in the future formation of Russo-German relations and will remain revolutionary for a long time to come.

"The text will confront Europe with a fact which in days to come will be regarded as one of the most decisive events in world history. ALL MUST RECOGNISE WHAT IT MEANS FOR GERMANY AND RUSSIA TO BE RETURNING TO A FOREIGN POLICY WHICH FOR CENTURIES HAD PROVED TO BE SUCCESSFUL FOR BOTH PEOPLES."

IT STARTED AT FESTIVAL

Nothing is being disclosed about the antecedents of the Russian Pact, but "Reuter" learns that it was first discussed between M. Astochov, Russian Charge d'Affaires in Berlin and Baron Von Neurath at the recent festival of German art at Munich.

The main negotiations were conducted by Count Schulenburg, German Ambassador in Moscow.

The "NACHTANSGABE" reveals that it was at their recent meeting at Berchtesgaden that Herr Hitler and Count Ciano finally decided on a "COMPLETE CHANGE OF RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS."

Herr Von Papen had nothing to do with it. He has not been in Moscow and the rumours about him may have arisen from the fact that he closely resembles Count Schulenburg

IN JAPAN AND CANADA

Latest developments in Europe were discussed at a meeting of the Japanese Cabinet yesterday and later Baron Hiranuma and Mr. Arita considered official reports from Berlin and other European centres.

The news of the summoning of the British Parliament has increased the concern felt in Canadian official quarters, but there is no indication of any special activity in Ottawa. In the event of the breaking out of hostilities Canadian Parliament could be summoned without delay.

Late reports from "Reuter's" correspondents in Europe include the following:—

Warsaw correspondent says that Colonel Beck received the Ambassadors of Britain, France and Rumania yesterday and conferred with them for a considerable time.

The Athens correspondent reports that the War Ministry announced that the first series of Reserve officers, who have finished training, have been released, simultaneously with the calling up of 1935 and 1936 classes.—Reuter.

WITHDRAW BLANK CHEQUE TO WARSAW

Rome Paper's Demand

ROME, August 22

News of the proposed German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact is prominently displayed in all front pages of the newspapers.

"Popolo de Roma" writes that responsible leaders in France and Britain are disconcerted by the announcement of the Non-Aggression Pact and should now, if they really wish to keep the peace in Europe drop the blank cheque offered to Warsaw and resume full control of the situation. It is enough to make Poland seriously reflect on the dangers of a conflict over the minor point of Danzig and peace once more will be saved. May common sense and logic once more prevail over the usual lack of understanding of the democracies! We would like to believe that the blank cheque given to Col. Beck, who upto his journey to London showed himself such a wise politician will not transport million of men to blood-stained trenches.—Reuter

HOW JAPAN CAME TO KNOW IT

TOKIO, Aug. 23.

How the Japanese Government learned of the projected German-Soviet Pact is revealed in an official statement quoted by the "Asahi Shimbun" saying that Herr von Ribbentrop told the Japanese Ambassador on Monday that "we have decided to conclude a Non-Aggression Pact with the Soviet. As Italy has already been informed and appreciates the circumstances we hope Japan will do likewise."

The "Asahi Shimbun" says that it is generally inferred in Tokyo that the Pact may not be of long validity as German policy must expressly be dictated for the purpose of solving the Danzig issue. Correctly appreciating this the Soviet Government presumably is also determined to take advantage of the Pact for its own purposes. Japan must, therefore, closely watch the Soviet's Far Eastern policy, the "Asahi" adds and forecasts a new independent Japanese diplomacy based on her strong position in the Far East.—Reuter.

VERY CAUTIOUS

TOKIO, Aug. 23.

Pending the receipt of fuller information the Foreign Office spoke very cautious, merely declaring "We expect Germany to make arrangement not inconsistent with the Anti-Comintern Pact."

He denied the possibility of Soviet-Japanese Anti-Aggression Pact declaring that the Japanese policy to defend Japanese Empire against the Comintern was unchangeable.—Reuter.

Canadian Premier Cancels Engagements

OTTAWA, Aug. 23.

Urgency despatches from Europe have caused Prime Minister Mackenzie King to cancel his engagement in Toronto in order to remain in close touch with his cabinet at Ottawa.—Reuter.

French Residents In Berlin Asked To Leave

BERLIN, Aug. 22.

French residents have been requested to leave Germany by the French Ambassador.—Reuter.

No Elective Position For Two Years

B. P. C. C. ACTION AGAINST NARIMAN AND OTHERS

Bhulabhai's Appeal To Loyal Congressmen In City

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two years' ban from holding any elective positions in the Congress organisations is the action taken against four members of the B. P. C. C. and four members of ward Congress Committees by the Executive Committee of the B. P. C. C., at a meeting held today. The decision was taken by a majority vote. The disciplinary action is the sequel to the participation of those members in the 9th July protest meeting.

The following are the eight Congressmen against whom the action is taken:—(1) Mr. K. F. Nariman, (2) Mr. C. K. Narayanswami, (3) Dr. G. Adhikari, (4) Mr. Rajaram Panday, (5) Mr. Kelkar, Treasurer, (6) Mr. Bhagwandas Kapadia, (7) Mrs. Maniben Mulji and (8) Mr. B. T. Randive.

The Executive of the B. P. C. C. had invited the members to come and suggest to the Committee the nature and the extent of the disciplinary action to be taken against them. Only Dr. Adhikari and Mr. Kelkar appeared at the meeting while Mr. Narayanswami had sent a letter which was read at the meeting.

B. P. C. C. PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

Shri Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following press statement in regard to the disciplinary action against certain Congressmen in the City:

"Since the meeting of the 9th July 1939, there has been considerable discussion and tension in the country as regards the conduct of those members of the Congress organisation who participated in the meeting in some form or the other. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had taken the precaution of warning Congressmen in Bombay against such participation apart from the statement of the President of the Congress The warning was issued in the hope that as loyal Congressmen those who had any doubt in the matter would refrain from doing so, after the warning. Thereafter the Executive of the B. P. C. C. under the Rules of Discipline issued notices against the persons who had participated in those proceedings to state whether in fact they did so participate and if so whether they had anything to urge why disciplinary action should not be taken against them. The Executive could have even then taken action against those Congressmen on the receipt of replies from them but refrained from doing so as there was an impending meeting of the Working Committee where the matter was going to be discussed. The Working Committee passed a resolution taking action against Shri Subhas Chandra Bose and concluded as follows:—

"The Working Committee has taken note of the indiscipline of many other Congressmen including responsible officials, and it has refrained from taking any action as the members acted under the inspiration of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose. The Working Committee, however, leaves it open to the provincial organisations to take action if they think it necessary for the proper observance of discipline, and especially if the offending members do not express regret for their indiscipline...."

OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS REGRET

Pursuant to the view therein expressed, the Executive thought it right to address a further communication to the said Congressmen, giving them an opportunity to express regret if on further reflection they were convinced that their act was an act of a serious breach of discipline and insubordination. In response to the said communication, some of those Congressmen expressed regret and no action was, therefore, called for against them.

The remaining Congressmen, on the other hand, maintained that they were not guilty of any act of insubordination or indiscipline and left to the Committee to take such action as they thought fit. After the receipt of these replies, the Executive met on 19th instant and came to the conclusion that disciplinary action was called for under the circumstances. It was decided to give a further opportunity to the Congressmen concerned to be heard as to the nature and the extent of the action to be taken against them.

TWO YEARS' BAN

After reading the letter of one of the members who had replied and hearing two other members who had attended, the Executive proceeded to consider the matter further and a large majority of them felt that it would be invidious to take different sets of actions against the several Congressmen concerned and they passed the following resolution at their meeting held on Wednesday, August 23:—

THE RESOLUTION

"The Executive of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is of opinion that the conduct of (1) Sjt. K. F. Nariman, (2) Sjt. Rajaram Panday, (3) Sjt. G. M. Adhikari, (4) Sjt. C. K. Narayanswamy, (5) Sjt. R. K. Kelkar, (6) Smt. Maniben Kara, (7) Sjt. Bhagwandas Kapadia and (8) Sjt. B. T. Ranadive in participating in the proceedings of the meetings held on 9th of July to protest against the two resolutions of the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee known as "Satyagraha in the Provinces" and "Congress Ministries and Provincial Congress Committees", is a serious breach of discipline and resolves that the said (1) Sjt. K. F. Nariman, (2) Sjt. Rajaram Panday, (3) Sjt. G. M. Adhikari, (4) Sjt. C. K. Narayanswamy, (5) Sjt. R. K. Kelkar, (6) Smt. Maniben Kara, (7) Sjt. Bhagwandas Kapadia and (8) Sjt. B. T. Ranadive be and are hereby removed from their positions as members of any elective committee or body or any elective office, including that of a delegate, a member of the A.-I.C.C., a member of the B.P.C.C., and a member of the Executive Council of any D.C.C., which they respectively hold at present and are declared disqualified from standing as candidates for any of the positions mentioned above within the Congress organisation for a period of two years from this date, (23rd August 1939).

The Executive trust that all loyal Congressmen in the City of Bombay would support this action and thereby uphold the dignity of the great organisation to which they have the honour to belong."

Today's Strange Story Of Real People

The Unexplained Power Of Daniel D. Home

By VINCENT TOWNE

"My fate?" asked Napoleon III. "Like mine—discrowned and death in exile," replied the shade of Napoleon I., whereupon the Empress Eugenic swooned and the Emperor himself fell back in his chair, as if about to faint.

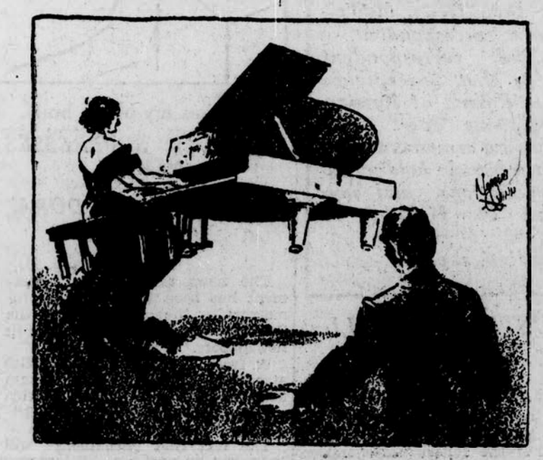
The scene was the Tuilleries, where the French court now lionized its third man of mystery, upon whose broad shoulders had fallen the mantel of St. Germain and Cagliostro. This mystic was Daniel Dunglas Home, born near Edinburgh in 1833. His father was William, natural son of the tenth Earl of Home.

"Second sight" was an alleged ancestral "gift" to Daniel, and many weird phenomena are alleged to have been connected with his childhood. When he was about nine an aunt adopted him and took him to Greenville, Conn. This was about 1842, but soon afterwards he was turned out of doors because of disturbing raps which appeared in his aunt's home Then such men as William Cullen Bryant, Justice Edmonds of the United States Supreme Court and Professor Wells of Harvard took the young man up and vouched for him. At the home of Ward Cheney, near Hartford, Conn, when he was 19 Home is said to have been first "leviated" into the air by some unknown force.

He grew to be tall and red-haired, with a freckled face, slate-gray, red-rimmed eyes, sharp teeth, a snub nose and cold, bony fingers. His body was described as like an iron cross on which some one had hung a coat. Indeed, he was rather uncanny to look upon. In 1855, when 22, he went to England, where he began giving seances, where there were mysterious rappings, table tiltings, ghostly appearances and feats of levitation.

At Bulwer-Lytton's home Knebworth, where he was a guest for days at a time, Home is said to have caused chairs and tables to float in midair. Here also guests solemnly declared that they saw the "master of the mediums" rise and float about a room, sometimes sailing tranquilly out of one window, then around the house and in again through another. The Earl of Dunraven also took him up and declared that he had sometimes seen him elongate and shorten his body at will or cause a closed piano to play by simply placing his finger upon the lid.

At Florence in 1855 he is said to have caused a grand piano and a noblewoman who was playing it to float in the air while the ploying continued. A Polish count next took Home to Naples, whence he went to Rome, there



A piano and a noble woman playing it floated through the air.

joining the Catholic Church, being after abjured by the Pope to abandon spirit seances forever. By 1858 he had established a social position so high as to marry a Russian countess, a goddaughter of the Czar, and their brilliant wedding brought Alexander Dumas all of the way from Paris. But after his young wife's death, four years later, Home returned to Rome, where reports of a return of his spirit manifestations reached the Papal authorities, who preferred charge of sorcery against him, as in the case of Cagliostro, and compelled him to return to England, where his seances were continued.

He now handled fire with ease, it was said, and kneeling before a hearth he would take out a big, glowing coal, break off a large piece and hold it in his hand while discoursing to his audiences on his "power over solids." Then he would place the coal upon a folded newspaper and burn a hole through it.

But public confidence in Home somewhat abated when one Jane Lyons sued him for dol. 165,000 which he claimed to have obtained from her for communications from her departed husband, and later when a bottle of phosphorus was found at one of his seances. Nevertheless, some of his phenomena were indorsed by that celebrated chemist, Prof (later Sir) William Crookes, whom Home started upon the high road to spiritualism. Crookes submitted the medium to laboratory tests, such as fastening in a secure case an accordion which Home, from a distance, caused to play. The great chemist also arranged at one end of his laboratory a sort of letter scale, with a recording point which marked down every degree of pressure exerted upon it. Home stood at the opposite end of the laboratory and, by exerting what Crookes admitted to be only his "psychic force," caused the platform of the scale to bear down and record a considerable pressure.

This man of mystery married another Russian noblewoman in 1871, after which he fell into a slow consumption, which caused his death in 1886. What was the mystery of his "phychic force," and was it partly bona fide, as Sir William Crookes maintained, or was it entirely the result of ingenious fraudulent phenomena not yet detected by men of science?

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"CONDEMNED WITHOUT TRIAL"

B.P.C.C. Member On Procedure Adopted By Executive

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami, the Bombay Congress Socialist and a member of the B.P.C.C., has addressed the following letter to the General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. in regard to the decision of the Executive Committee of the B.P.C.C. to take disciplinary action against him for his participation in the July 9th meeting:—

"I have your letter L. No. 1189 39 of the 19th instant.

You say that the Executive Committee of the B.P.C.C. have come to the conclusion that disciplinary action should be taken against me for my participation in the protest meeting of 9th July "as they are of the opinion that it is an act of 'insubordination' and as such calls for disciplinary action. I presume that the decision embodies only the majority view.

You further say: "The Committee have adjourned further consideration of what action should be taken to Wednesday, the 23rd August". In the meantime I am given the option to plead as to the "nature and extent" of the action that may be taken against me and the Committee "will be prepared to hear" me.

"EXTRAORDINARY PROCEDURE"

The procedure does seem extraordinary. The majority have already adjudged me guilty in what may be characterised as 'ex parte' proceedings. They have also decided to take action against me; but they are considerate enough to give me a hearing as to what I consider should be the "nature and extent" of the punishment that I should have. It is like the man in the dock condemned without trial and asked to admit his guilt and then pray for mercy. This is an unheard-of proceeding. Since the majority in the Executive Committee have already adjudged me guilty, they may as well take what action they choose against me. Let me, however, point out that final decision on a grave matter of this nature cannot rest with them.

I find that the majority in the Executive Committee have come to the conclusion they have "as they are of the opinion" that I have committed an act of "insubordination". What is noteworthy here is that even the majority of the Committee do not seem to have accepted the charge that I have any way defied the instructions of the Congress President, but have strangely preferred an accusation without substantiating it and declared me guilty of it. Permit me to inform that I am not aware of any act of insubordination on my part to any decision taken by a constituted Congress authority. I as vigorously refute the untenable charge as I have refuted the charges you have been repeatedly levelling against me that I have "defied the peremptory instructions of the Congress President".

NOT CONCERNED!

In your letter of the 10th July you stated: It has been brought to our notice that in spite of the instructions both of the Congress President and ourselves you have participated in the protest meeting....Before we proceed to recommend your name to the B.P.C.C. for disciplinary action we want to give you an opportunity to deny the charge".

In my letter of the 12th July I denied the charge of defiance. I pointed out how I have not violated the instructions of the Congress President embodied in his press statement of July 6. I also pointed out that your instructions contained in your letter No. 926 39 addressed through the Ward Committee went beyond the instructions of the President and the General Secretary of the Congress.

But strangely enough in your letter of the 14th July you stated: "I am not concerned at present with the justification or otherwise of the step you have taken..... It is enough for my purpose to know that you did participate in the said meeting". What did this mean? Only one thing, and that is that, even though there may be no substance in your charge, nor any warrant for your instructions in the light of the statement of the Congress President and the instructions of the General Secretary of the Congress, you had made up your mind that I am guilty of defiance of those instructions.

PRE-DETERMINED DECISION

Again in your letter of the 12th August, you stated: "We are clearly of the opinion that your participation in this meeting in defiance of the peremptory instructions of the Congress President, and notwithstanding the warning given by us, constitutes an act of indiscipline". You therefore, called on me to express "unqualified regret".

Now you communicate to me the majority decision of the Executive Committee of the B.P.C.C. The majority in the Committee have accepted your pre-determined view that action should be taken against me. If the Committee as a whole had an open mind on the question, the proper procedure would have been for them to call me before them and examine me on the charges you had levelled against me and on the basis of what evidence I may have had to adduce, to take a decision. This did not happen. The conclusion therefore is irresistible, that the decision you had communicated to me is one-sided, unjust and partisan. It does not take into account the minority point of view.

HEED PRESIDENT'S WORDS

In this connection I cannot do better than commend to you and the majority in the Executive Committee of the B.P.C.C. the observations made by the Congress President himself in his award in the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee affair wherein he accuses that body with having acted "in accordance with the wishes of the majority without regard to the opinion of the minority". The Executive Committee of the B.P.C.C. will be meeting to-morrow to take final decision on what action should be taken against me. Let it not be said that in deciding on it they acted "in accordance with the wishes of the majority without regard to the opinion of the minority".

Princes Spring Surprise On Simla

"Sudden And Extravagant" Demand For Amendment Of India Act

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, August 23.

I UNDERSTAND THAT A FIRM LINE WAS TAKEN BY THE OFFICIALS OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT IN THEIR TWO-DAY TALKS WITH PRINCES AND MINISTERS.

SO FAR AS THE NAWANAGAR-BIKANER GROUP IS CONCERNED, THEY DO NOT SEEM TO HAVE BEEN VERY SUCCESSFUL IN EXTRACTING MORE CONCESSIONS FROM THE CROWN REPRESENTATIVE. THEY ARE EXPECTED TO REVIEW THE POSITION TO-MORROW AT THEIR CONFERENCE AT NEW DELHI. BUT SO FAR AS I AM ABLE TO GATHER FROM TALKS IN THE PRINCES' CAMP THE POSITION IS MORE OR LESS A STALEMATE.

NO REQUEST HAS BEEN MADE FOR A FURTHER EXTENSION OF TIME LIMIT FOR SENDING REPLIES TO THE CROWN REPRESENTATIVE.

It is well-known that some important States have already sent in their replies without waiting for lead from the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes —one of them being a member of the Standing Committee itself. There are others who are also acting independently. In effect, the position is, that those who have now come to Simla and are meeting at New Delhi represent only a certain proportion of the Princely order. It is expected even these will send in cautious replies agreeing to enter Federation subject to certain specified conditions according to the individual requirements of each particular State.

NO DEFINITE REJECTION

No definite rejection of the revised Instrument or refusal to enter into Federation is likely as is now apparent from these two-day talks. Only when actual replies have been received by the Crown Representative and implications of conditions laid down have been carefully studied, it will be known whether these are really minor conditions capable of being fulfilled without detriment to the main principles of the Revised Instrument or they amount to refusal. So, it looks as if another period of negotiations with individual rulers before Instruments are actually signed will follow.

"EXTRAVAGANT DEMANDS"

I understand many objections raised by Princes were either due to imperfect understanding of the Act or unreasonable fears or what is worse, desire to put forward extravagant demands, which even their erstwhile adviser, Mr. Morgan is reported to have described as "mere transatlantic rhetoric". As a result of discussions, it has been found that the Princes have not been able to establish their case for any material change.

One surprising fact which has been revealed is that the demand was actually put forward for amending the Government of India Act. In a letter accompanying the Princes Constitutional Committee Report for 1937, it was clearly stated "in determining the essential requirements of States, the Committee have been mindful of the fact that Government of India Act has already been passed and that these requirements should, as far as possible, be implemented not by amendments at this stage itself but by inclusion in the Instrument." Now however the demand is suddenly made for an amendment of the Act but it appears Princes could not show how Section 12 fails to safeguard their rights or what exactly they want instead.

A VAGUE FEAR.

A vague fear that the Governor-General may not use his special responsibility or complaint that provincial Governors have not rushed to protect them in the past can't be expected to impress anybody. A good deal is supposed to have been said about possible jathas going from provinces to States. But what about the possible jathas from one State to another? Or from one province to another as has been seen in the Shia-Sunni dispute in Lucknow which has drawn hundreds of volunteers from the Punjab. It has also been found that the States' claim about the administration of Federal subjects in States has little substance. It appears the Revised Instrument which, in the opinion of London "Times" itself is "far too generous," has already conceded so much that they enjoy the position of special advantage as compared with provinces under Section 124. Their claims about Defence, Railway jurisdiction and discrimination rights have also failed.

It is impossible to agree to statutory restriction of discretion of the future Federal Government as is reported to have been asked for.

EXCISE AND CUSTOMS DEMAND.

Regarding Customs and Excises the demand is that position should be taken as on the date prior to Federation and not on the basis of 1936-1937 figures which is only a fair course.

I understand, no encouragement has been given by Crown representative or his advisers to any demand from Princes for an amendment of the Act or any alteration in main principles of revised instrument and that claims made in obvious ignorance of main implications of Federation have found no favour whatever.

MUTT AND JEFF—At Least, That's What You Call Service

By BUD FISHER

THIS OLD PICNIC GROUND HAS THE STRANGEST ECHO! JUST TURN AROUND AND SHOUT SOMETHING, MUTT!
WHAT WILL I SHOUT?
OH, JUST YELL, TWO BREWS!
TWO BREWS!
I DON'T HEAR ANYTHING!
YELL LOUDER!
TWO BREWS!
?
COMING, SIR!

THE World Of Wireless

EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS FROM MADRAS

Efforts Being Made To Make Them Popular In Schools

The Madras station of the All-India Redio has published the quarterly (July to September) programmes of their educational broadcasts for schools. It shows how much useful work is being done by them by this disseminating education through the radio.

The following are extracts from the Introduction which reviews the progress of these programmes:—

"With the commencement of the new academic year we begin our Educational Broadcasts with greater courage possessing as we do the advantage of six months of this service and experience already behind us.

"It is encouraging to find that the interest in our programmes among students as well as among the authorities in charge of Educational institution (both Government and private) is on the increase, and that the provision of listening facilities for students has also proportionately increased. The interest evinced by the receiver always stimulates the enthusiasm of the supplier and Broadcasting is no exception. Efforts are being made this year to make these broadcasts more popular by including many new features in our programmes.

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS.

"Though the skeleton of these programmes remains unaltered greater variety is offered. Particular efforts are being made to create in the young mind an interest in the affairs of the world. With this in view, the five minutes features 'It might interest you' on Fridays will be devoted to a review of the week's pageant of history. Other new features in these programmes are:—

"(i) 'I take you round'—a series of outside broadcasts' from various important and interesting places in the City having Educational interest, such as the Aquarium, the Zoo, the Museum, the Observatory, etc. Descriptive commentaries will be given and these broadcasts will take place once a month.

"(ii) Inter-School Debates—Another monthly feature in which representatives of different schools will partake. Each school will be represented by two students chosen by the institution concerned. One of them will support the motion and the other oppose it. The debates will be conducted in Broadcasting House and our listeners will be the judges. The results of the debate will be announced on the strength of voting by listeners.

"(iii) Airing Doubts—Though no specific time can be allotted for this, attempts will be made to clear the doubts of young listeners if they write to us regarding matters which they have not quite understood with reference to the month's talks This will form part of the programme entitled 'It might interest you'. The success of this feature will depend solely on the active co-operation of listeners.

"Besides these there will be short plays or select scenes from plays enacted by students once a month.

CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS.

"In these programmes the lay-out has been altered to make the programmes more interesting. It was found that a fifteen-minute talk following a five-minute informative chat was too much for a child. Also, to attract the attention of the children it has been found desirable to begin the programme with music.

"The music during the first three minutes will either be instrumental or in the nature of a song of invocation. 'Things of interest' has been cut down to three minutes and the talk to 10 minutes. Following on we have 4 minutes of the new feature 'Something Light'. This will generally consist of a short story in prose or poetry or other matter of lighter type and will be built up by students themselves.

The language in which these broadcasts are to be conducted will be Tamil on Mondays and Thursdays and Telugu on Tuesdays and Fridays. On Wednesdays there will be variety programmes of half hour's duration designed and conducted by outsiders with the help of children. This gives us an opportunity of trying out different modes of programme-planning in the scheme and will add to the variety.

"Out of the eleven Wednesdays during the present session, five are devoted to Tamil, four to Telugu and, as an experimental measure, two to English programmes. It is hoped that this will serve to gauge the interest of children in English programmes and if sufficient interest is evinced there will be a possibility of enlarging the English programmes."

BBC'S FOREIGN GUESTS

Oversea Broadcasters' Tour With Recording Unit

In the summer of last year a member of the B. B. C.'s staff journeyed across Finland in search of programme material as the guest of the Finnish broadcasting authorities. B. B. C. listeners at Home and overseas later heard about the trip in a feature programme entitled 'Arctic Excursion.' This year the B. B. C. is acting as host, and a party, including representatives of the Swiss, Polish, French, and Dutch broadcasting authorities, is being shown some of the sights of Britain. Finland, Germany, and Sweden were also invited to send representatives, but were prevented by their programme commitments from doing so. A B. B. C. mobile recording unit is accompanying the visitors on their travels.

'HYDERABAD RADIO'

Fortnightly Journal Of Nizam's Broadcasting Service

This is the Anglo-Urdu fortnightly official organ of the Nizam's State Broadcasting Department. It gives not only the fortnight's programmes broadcast from the Hyderabad Station but also an "Indian Potpourri of entertainment" including selected items from the programmes of all the stations in India—Bombay, Calcutta Madras, Delhi, Lucknow and Lahore. Thus for the listeners-in in Hyderabad it provides a complete and excellent guide to the Indian radio programmes.

The appeal of this bi-monthly magazine, however, is not restricted to these programmes It also publishes articles about interesting aspects of broadcasting, general interest features as well as short stories and sketches. Thus it has a double purpose and a double claim for the patronage of Hyderabad radio enthusiasts.

Some Radio Journals

With the growing popularity of broadcasting in India, a large number of Radio journals have started publication. The trouble seems to be that most of them are the house organs of various radio dealers and are interested in boosting their respective products. Some of them are briefly noticed here:—

RADIO SERVICES.—This is a new monthly magazine, published from Bombay, 4, "devoted to Radio education and progress". Most of the articles are of technical, rather than general, interest and the annual subscription is Rupee One only.

INDIAN TALKIE AND ELECTRIC NEWS.—This well-established technical magazine deals with cinematography and electrical devices also besides the Radio. A recent issue contains an article on "What A Radio Is" which gives excellent advice to a would-be buyer of a radio-set. There are many pages full of useful technical information. (Published from 129, Esplanade Road, Bombay).

RADIO TIMES.—This is again a new publication, the contents vary from purely technical information to general comments on programmes. One feature was until recently prominent—perhaps significant. The magazine for some months published programmes "only" of the Japanese, German and Italian broadcasting stations. Was it Anti-Comintern calling? (Published from 29, New Queen's Road, Bombay).

BRITAIN HAS NINE MILLION LISTENERS

Great Britain has now more than 9,000,000 licensed listeners, according to an announcement recently issued by the British Post Office. During the month of June, 349,546 licences were taken out, representing a net increase of 26,667 and bringing the total number issued to 9,009,750.

FUTURE OF INDIANS OVERSEAS: SHOULD FURTHER EMIGRATION BE PERMITTED?

(Continued from page 6)

been left unregulated as far as the Government of India is concerned. This does not mean that the Governments of Ceylon and Malaya have not so far attempted to regulate the inflow of categories of Indians who do not come under the purview of the Indian Emigration Act. For example, these categories of Indians entering Ceylon from India produce cash to the extent of Rs. 100 to show that they would not become vagrants after a short period of sojourn in the Island. This is the position obtaining all these years.

* * * *

Even in the case of Ceylon, Malaya and Burma, the problem of future Indian emigration has assumed a new urgency. Since 1935 the Government of India have not permitted the emigration to Ceylon of recruited Indian unskilled labourers. At that time the anti-Indian drive in Ceylon was felt in the faintest manner possible. But to-day the position is altogether different, and in order to counteract the powerfully organised anti-Indian crusade of Sinhalese politicians the Government of India have stopped all types of unskilled labour emigration to Ceylon with effect from the first of this month. As for Malaya, a similar controversy between the Governments of India and Malaya led to the suspension of recruited emigration with effect from the middle of 1938. These two controversies are still dragging on. With regard to Burma, the persistent anti-Indian riots have led to a dangerous situation. The 'status quo' arrangement as regards emigration continues, pending the findings of the Baxter Commission thereon and the conclusion of an agreement replacing it.

* * * *

But the problem is clear that in the case of Ceylon, Malaya and Burma, whatever might be the temporary impediments in the way of unskilled labour emigration, there is fast developing a stupendous issue concerning the future of the permanently settled Indians in those countries. Unskilled emigration from India to these countries has been generally regarded to be of a non-permanent variety, but of the near three million Indians resident in these three countries nearly forty per cent. are either permanently settled or local-born. This aspect of the question has not so far been studied by the people and the Government of India. Even to-day the local-born Indian controversies in these three countries have tended to cloud the issues facing the immigrant sections of the community, and in the very near future these controversies are bound to assume new and even dangerous aspects. As things stand at present, temporary immigration into Ceylon, Malaya and Burma of unskilled Indian labourers, either recruited by governments or otherwise enabled to enter these countries, would gradually be reduced to insignificant quantities, with the result that the local-born and permanently settled Indian communities therein would assume parity of status with similar communities of our nationals in South Africa, British Guiana, Fiji and Mauritius.

* * * *

This examination of the Indians overseas questions has been undertaken to show that in various parts of the world Indian settlers have come to lose permanent living touch with the Mother Country, and that even in the case of Indians in Ceylon, Malaya and Burma a similar tendency is already observable. The question for these Indian communities overseas and their Mother Country is whether the destruction of intimate ties between them should be allowed to be snapped permanently. The infusion of fresh blood from India alone can save these overseas Indian communities from becoming denationalised and finally merging themselves in the indigenous populations of the countries where they live to-day. The answer to this question is supplied by a Memorandum which the Indian settler community of British Guiana submitted to the Royal Commission on West Indies now writing its report. Put simply the scheme embodied in this memorandum deals with the urgent necessity for the reopening of Indian emigration to that Colony, and the memorialists chalk out a scheme under which 10,000 Indian peasant families, comprising 30,000 souls could be settled on land in British Guiana at a cost of Rs. 1,75,-00,000 to be recovered in full from the settlers within a period of 37 years. The memorandum is more important for the reasons assigned for the reopening Indian emigration than for any practical merits thereof which are in any case patent.

* * * *

The memorandum states:

"We are not mindful of our children adopting any custom of any people, providing such custom will lend itself to their moral and social upliftment. But in the case of British Guiana and the West Indies, this is unfortunately not so; and further, we dread to think of the not distant possibility when East Indian girls and boys will mate themselves with boys and girls of the negro and other races without fear of social consequences. Even now there are numerous examples, which give us a fair indication of what lies in the future. At the present moment it is a difficult proposition for Hindus and Muslims, and Christian Indians also, to procure suitable marriageable children of both sexes who live up to their national customs and religious beliefs and duties. In the days of immigration, with all its bad points, this was not so."

The memorialists further state that "the stoppage of emigration has resulted in a degree and will ultimately result in the complete denationalisation of the East Indian population. The severance from India and her culture will eventually lead to nothing short of a national catastrophe, and this can only be maintained and preserved in a country so distantly separated from India by the infusion of new blood from the Mother Country."

Thus British Guiana for the reopening of emigration from India is patently workable, and particularly so in view of the fact that His Majesty's Government have announced their plans for the introduction of Jewish refugees into that Colony, which would have the effect of watering down of legitimate Indian interests therein. But this cannot possibly be said of the various other colonies where Indians are permanently settled to-day. Fiji, Mauritius, Kenya and Trinidad might gain to take more Indian settlers, and they may be willing to do so, with the exception of Kenya Colony. But in the case of a country like South Africa this proposition will be defeated at the very outset by the racial principles of the white people there.

The problem for Indian to-day is not one intended to get the question of further emigration reopened in the case of every country where Indians are settled to-day, but one connected with the devising of ways and means for saving our nationals abroad from becoming denationalised. How to salve overseas Indians for Indian culture and civilization is not a small question. And it is time that Congress and other organisations interested in Indians overseas convened a conference for the purpose of discussing this question and arriving at conclusions regarding the perpetuation of a cultural synthesis between India and her children overseas.

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Mahatma's Appeal To Subhas Bose

Continued From Page 1)

the decision. If he fails there, he can take the matter before the annual session of the Congress. All this can be done without bitterness and without imputing motives of the worst type to the members of the Working Committee. Why not be satisfied with the belief that the members have committed an error of judgment. I fancy that if a majority of the A.I.C.C. members signify in writing their disapproval of the action of the Working Committee the latter will gladly resign."

Gandhiji says: "By imputing motives whenever there are differences of opinion, Congressmen pull down the structure that has been built up by the patient labour of half a century. Indeed even if a bad motive is suspected it is better to refrain from imputing it, unless it can be proved beyond doubt. It is necessary for the sake of healthy public education that leaders of public opinion should judge events and decisions on their merits.

WAR RESOLUTION

"On the War Resolution, I had a conclusive defeat. I was invited to draft a resolution and so was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I was proud of my draft, but my pride went before destruction. I saw that I could not carry my resolution unless I argued and pressed for it. But I had no such desire. We then listened to Jawaharlal's. And I at once admitted that it represented more truly than mine the country's opinion and even the Working Committee's as a whole. Mine was based upon out and out non-violence. If the Congress heartily believed in non-violence in its fullness even as a policy this was its testing time.

NO MESSAGE TO WORLD

Gandhiji adds: "Those who do, believe that it is the right thing, only for a fight against the Government for wresting Power. But the Congress has no non-violent message for the world. I would fain believe that the Congress had such a message. The conclusion to both the resolutions need not have been radically different.

But the motive power being different, the same conclusion would bear a different meaning in a different setting. In the face of the violence going on in India itself in the face of the fact that Congress Governments have been obliged to fall back upon military and police assistance, a declaration to the world of non-violence would have seemed a mockery. It would have carried no weight in India or with the world. Yet, to be true to myself I could not draft any other resolution than I did. The fate—to which I was party—of my resolution, proved the wisdom of my withdrawal of official connection with the Congress.

WHY HE ATTENDS WORKING COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

I attended the Working Committee meetings, not to identify myself with its resolutions or even its general policy. I attend in the pursuit of my mission of non-violence. So long as they want my attendance I go there to emphasise non-violence in their acts and through them in those of Congressmen. We pursue the same goal. They all of them would go the whole length with me if they could, but they want to be true to themselves and to the country, which they represent for the time being, even as I want to be true to myself. I know that the progress of non-violence is seemingly a terribly slow progress. But experience has taught me that it is the surest way to the common goal. There is deliverance neither for India nor for the world through clash of arms. Violence, even for vindication of justice, is almost played out. With that belief I am content to plough a lonely furrow if it is to be my lot that I have no co-sharer in the out and out belief in non-violence."—A. P.

SENSATIONAL EXCISE RAID IN AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

Sheth Chinubhai Lalbhai's New Manekchowk Mill was raided today, when about 450 liquor bottles, it is reported, were seized. This raid was made by the Prohibition Department with successful result. During the raid the mill was surrounded by Excise Police.

Great sensation has been caused by this raid.

Disciplinary Action Against Subhas Condemned

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

Under the joint auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, the Forward Bloc and the Radical League, a public meeting was held at Hansraj Hall, Comrade Dinkar Mehta presiding.

A resolution condemning the disciplinary action taken by the Congress Working Committee against Babu Subhas Chandra Bose was unanimously passed.

Faqir Of Ipi's Lieutenant's Step-Brother Arrested

BANNU, August 23.

Hakim Khan, step-brother of Gul Nawaz, the Faqir of Ipi's Lieutenant, was arrested by the Frontier Constabulary yesterday evening along with four companions in the Kurram river-bed opposite to Jhandukhel, while coming from the direction of the spot where motors and lorries were fired upon on the Bannu Dera Ismail Khan road. The arrested persons were challaned under Sec. 40 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation in the court of the Assistant Commissioner, who remanded them to judicial lockup till the evening of August 29.—A. P.

Protect Your CHEST In Monsoon Weather

IF you've a "weak spot" in your throat or chest, Monsoon weather will soon find it. Consequently coughs, colds and chills are far more prevalent during the "rains." So, take Peps antiseptic breatheable tablets and protect yourself against infection.

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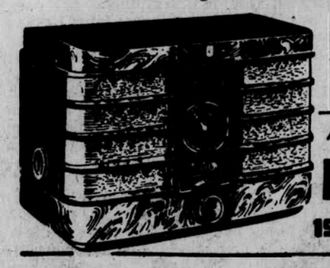

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PHILIPS 1939 RADIO

Relief Works In Mehsana

Owing to scarcity of rains the Government sanction the following amounts for relief work in the Mehsana district:—

(1) Rs. 3,00,000 (three lakhs) for distribution of tagavi for maintenance of kheduts and khatedars and

(2) Rs. 3,00,000 (three lakhs), for tagavi for wells—both Kacha and Pucca—and for boring purposes in addition to the amount already sanctioned out of the Kuva Nidhi Fund.

Exit S. Kanara & K.O.S.B.

Delhi Young Men And King's Own Royal Regt. Move Up

Roshan's Brilliance Redeems Farcial Re-play: Meakin Champions' Late Rally Of No Avail

DELHI YOUNG MEN (Bahadur, Roshan and F. Khan)	3	SOUTH KANARA (Shriyan)	1
K. O. R. R. (Morris and McLoughlin)	2	K. O. S. B. (Henderson)	1

Two matches were scheduled to be played in the All-India Rovers Tournament on the Cooperage ground last evening. The first, a second round re-play between South Kanara and the Delhi Young Men, on account of the latter team being held guilty of including a player who had recently assisted the Mahomedan Sporting Club, Calcutta, in direct contravention of Rule 33 of the A.I.F.F.—ended in a decisive win for the Delhi team by 3 goals to 1. (Delhi had won by the odd goal in three last Sunday).

Roshan's Brilliance

In a game marred by much rough play and adoption of questionable tactics by some of the players, Roshan the visitors' brilliant right-inner alone came to the spectators' rescue giving another great display of neat dribbling, perfect ball control and hectic sprinting all projected on a background of thorough sportsmanship.

Mirza, the Delhi left-anchor and Feroze their right-extreme received nasty injuries on the head, during the earlier half of the game and had to retire from the field for some time to receive medical attention. Mirza in particular, was bleeding profusely for a considerable time even after his injury was dressed up.

As things are a 'protest' replay has its own implications, which in the case of some teams, players, and spectators are not to be overlooked. This sort of a game is as a rule played in anything but a healthy atmosphere and last evening's encounter between South Kanara and the Delhi Young Men was certainly no exception. The ball was set rolling by the local team fielding only nine players, the other two having, it is said, not being granted the necessary leave by their 'burra sahibs'.

Travesty Of Soccer

This together with the unfortunate fact that a definite section of the crowd—particularly in the Southern stands, were soon found to be taking more than a curricular interest in the game, gave the whole show an inauspicious look at the very outset.

Small wonder that the match ultimately resolved itself into little more than a travesty of tournament soccer. There was no questioning Delhi's superiority, at any stage of the game. Indeed on the run of play last evening the Kanarese were distinctly lucky to get off lightly. In fairness to the local side, however it must be admitted that they took the field, a demoralised lot, being short of two of their 'star' players for almost the whole of the earlier half. But even this conceded, the Kanarese didn't at all impress as the same hard-working, brilliant side which had only a couple days earlier given the same opponents a real fright. On that occasion South Kanara were positively unlucky to lose, while in the re-play they were equally lucky to escape a heavier defeat.

Delhi's Decisive Win

After an uneventful first quarter of listless midfield ball-swinging, Bahadur woke the stands up by warming himself round the Kanara defence and having drawn N. K. Suvarna out, putting into an empty net in the 16th minute of play. (1—0). Four minutes later Roshan who had all along been playing brilliantly, beat the Kanarese custodian all ends up with a fine angular drive. (2—0) and just five minutes before recess F. Khan obtained the visitor's third and last goal, taking advantage of an error on the opposing anchormen's part. (3—0).

On resumption Shriyan managed to get one past Saroop—who had hitherto given a flawless and spectacular display between the Delhi uprights—from close range during a scrimmage in the goal mouth. (3—1). There was no further scoring in the match, by winning which Delhi have qualified to meet the Howrah District F.A. in the third round of the Tournament.

Result:—

DELHI YOUNG MEN	.. 3
SOUTH KANARA	.. 1

The Teams Were:—

DELHI YOUNG MEN: R. Saroop, R. P. Mehra and S. Mirza, S. Ram, A. H. Pirancha and H. Lall, Feroze, Roshan, J. Bahadur, Bhagtoo and F. Khan.

SOUTH KANARA: N. K. Suvarna, B. R. Anchan and D. M. Mendon, U. Narayan, K. J. Salian and M. D. Shetty, K. N. Bangera, D. N. Suvarna, Prabhakar, M. R. Shriyan and N. Kookra.

REFEREE: L. C. Stocks.

K.O.S.B. ELIMINATED

Later in the evening the 2nd Bn. The King's Own Scottish Borderers, recent winners of the Meakin Cup, made an unexpected and under the circumstances an unfortunate exit from the All-India Rovers Tournament when they went down to the King's Own Royal Regt. from Madras, by the odd goal in three in their third round encounter played on the Cooperage ground last evening.

K. O. R. R.'s Spirited Game

While the King's Own, who had through shear luck survived the earlier round with a decidedly flukish victory over the Maharaja's Socials (Bangalore) gave a much improved display, the Kosbies' were throughout a major part of the game only a shadow of the great side that had, by virtue of fine recent performances, came to be treated with respect by Cooperage form speculators. McPhee, Campbell (left-anchor), Henderson, Syme and Furrie (who is unquestionably the best left-inner seen in Bombay this season) alone lived up to their reputation. The rest of the team were, particularly in the earlier half were decidedly off colour, being invariably content with indulging in indifferent midfield dilly-dallying and aimless ball-swinging. As a result the Borderers except for a brief period during the latter half appeared to play in a most subdued vein. In direct contrast, the King's Own gave a spirited display, the pattern-woven passes and concerted quintette runs of the Madras team being a revelation. Morris the K.O.R.R.'s brainy spear-head led his men admirably, while McLoughlin and Abbott were a brilliant pair of flankers. Lyons, the King's pivot was another impressive figure, his clever, unselfish distribution of the ball along the quintette being a treat to watch. Jenkins and Aston, though suffering by contrast with Thompson and Campbell, were generally dependable, while Roberts did real good work under the cross-bar.

Last Minute Goal

After a singularly uneventful earlier half, Morris gave the K.O.R.R. the lead, getting a deceptive half-volley off a well-timed pass from Abbott—over McPhee's head into the extreme right corner of the net—in the 10th minute after resumption. (1—0). There was no more scoring till the last four minutes, when after the Borderers had for definite period been storming the King's charge for the much-needed equalizer—McLoughlin broke away in hectic style and taking advantage of an unfortunate error on the opposing anchormen's part, challenged McPhee already with the ball. The Borderers' apex tripped and the ball sliding through was smartly tapped into an empty net by the K.O.R.R.'s left-winger. (2—0). All seemed to be now up with the "Kosbies" and storming their opponent's net in sheer desperation they succeeded in at least reducing the margin, when in the very last minute of play Henderson tapped in from close-range during a melee in the goal-mouth. (2—1).

By their victory last evening the K.O.R.R. have entered the quarter-finals of the Tournament where they now await the winners of the Delhi-Howrah Dist. encounter.

Result:—

K. O. R. R.	.. 2
K. O. S. B.	.. 1

The Teams Were:—

K. O. R. R.: Roberts, Jenkins (Captain) and Aston, Charnley, Lyons and Hitchens, Abbott, Woods, Morris, Rogers and McLoughlin.

K. O. S. B.: McPhee, Thompson and Campbell, Christie, Henderson (Captain) and Grieve, Donohoe, Campbell, Syme, Furrie and Ross.

REFEREE: Mr. Hibbert.

To-day's Match: Rovers

(Cooperage.)

THIRD ROUND

5-45 p.m.:—

CALCUTTA RANGERS

versus

NORTH STAFFS REGT.

Jockey B. Mcquade who brought 'Aristocratic' in, in the Patiala Plate (Div. II) at Poona last Saturday. 'Aristocrat' paid Rs. 1,430 for a win ticket.

F. H. Pearce On .....

Wimbledon Umpiring

Have a very good opinion of the Wimbledon umpiring and lining, but there were some officials taking the chair or the lincs who might act somewhat differently for the benefit of the players. On the centre and number one courts there are 12 officials for the umpiring and 13 if a special net umpire is appointed. Not one of the four men on the chair on one particular day did their duty properly for the spectators, because they did not at the end of the game call the whole state of the score, say for example: "Three games to two, A leads in the fourth set, Two sets to one, Bleads." There will be people who will say "Why say all that when there are two extraordinarily good electric score boards giving all particulars?" The answer is that despite the very excellent view that can be had from almost every seat, there are seats at the top and in certain places where the boards cannot be seen clearly. If the umpire does not call the full score the spectator who has just come in from tea or from watching another match for a time does not know how the match does stand, and many are too nervous to ask their neighbours. It is definitely up to the umpire to call the state of the match just as if the excellent score-boards were not there.

Loud Speakers & Clapping

I feel that the average umpire on the chair does not call the score so that the spectators can hear him on the outer courts, and many make the error of talking as it were with their mouths almost on to the scoring block and therefore almost nothing is heard of what they say. Another point often overlooked, both on the two main courts and on the outside, is giving out the score whilst loud clapping is going on. Even in the centre and Court 1 the loud speakers do not sound above clapping.

One further point, are we again going to see foot-fault after foot-fault allowed to pass when the server has one and sometimes two feet on or over the centre-mark. The point seems to be neglected, and when serving from the right court a very deadly mid-line serve can be sent over from the right court if the server is standing too far to the left. It is up to the linesman to call these faults just as the "foot-faulter" has to call those on the baseline.—"Lawn Tennis."

Stadium At Baroda At Cost Of Rs. 56,000

In order that out-door games can be played and witnessed by the spectators the scheme of constructing a stadium at Baroda costing Rs. 56,000 has been sanctioned. The site to the north of Shevantibag Bungalow on Camp Road has been selected for the construction of the stadium, and in order to provide facilities for spectators, additions and alterations in the Nimb Nivas Bungalow are also approved.

FAMINE RELIEF

W. I. F. A. Organise Charity Match

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Dear Sir,—The Western India Football Association are organising a Charity Football Match to help relieve the sufferers in the Famine stricken areas of Gujarat and Kathiawar, on or about the 4th of September next.

Seats for this Match may now be booked at the registered offices of the Western India Football Association, and it is hoped that those in sympathy with this cause will give it their fullest support.

Donations and cheques will be gladly received and should be addressed to the Honorary Treasurer—Western India Football Association, Cooperage Football ground, Bombay.

E. J. TURNER,
Hon. Secretary,
W. I. F. A. LTD.

Rideout, the U. S. runner who is alleged to have bumped Sydney Wooderson, the British record-miler, in this year's sensational "Mile of the Century" run at Princeton last June in which Wooderson was unplaced.

AMBERS OUTPOINTS ARMSTRONG.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

Louis Ambers regained the World Lightweight Championship outpointing the holder, Henry Armstrong in a fifteen round contest.—Reuter.

Tennis

AUSTRALIA TO SEND MIXED TEAM TO S. AFRICA

Australia is to send a mixed team to South Africa next February. It will probably consist of two men and four women. It is further understood that should Australia win the Davis Cup they are certain to send four or five players to Wimbledon and France next season.

SPEEDWAYS

New World Record

JOHN COBB ATTAINS 368.85 MILES PER HOUR

BRITISH MOTORIST'S MAGNIFICENT RUN AT SALT LAKE CITY: CAPT. EYSTON'S FIGURES LEFT FOR BEHIND

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 23.

John Cobb the British Motorist broke Captain Eyston's World land speed record of 357.5 m.p.h. by covering a mile in each direction at an average speed of 368.85 m.p.h. in a Railton car. The average speed for a Kilometre was 367.74 m.p.h. Cobb covered the Northward run at 370.75 m.p.h. for a mile and Southwards at 366.97 m.p.h. The speeds for a Kilometre were northwards, 367.92 m.p.h and Southwards 371.59.—Reuter.

BALLROOM DANCING CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. T. Marzban And Mr. C. Patuck Carry Off Trophies

The Taj ballroom was crowded to capacity on Tuesday evening for the biggest ballroom dancing feature of the year, the Bombay championship competition. Credit is due to the Taj ballroom management and to Pat Sykes and Andrew for perfect arrangement of the evening.

The competition attracted the best talent in Bombay, and each item was very keenly contested. From the point of view of the spectators it was undoubtedly a pleasure to witness the high standard exhibited by the competitors, particularly in the open events in which all the known prize-winners of the recent past had entered.

In the Open Waltz, three couples came so close that the judges marks tied and it had to be run again, when Mrs. Tehmi Marzban partnered by Mr. Cali Patuck came out first, with Miss Shireen Dorabji partnered by Mr. Maneck Bhiwandivala second. A defect noticeable in more than one couple in this item was the tendency of the men to stoop. Mrs. T. Karaka and Mr. R. Mullaferoze carried away the cups in the Tango, with Mr. and Mrs. S Nariman as second; a general nervousness was visible in this item, with attempts to overdo intricate variations, but the standard exhibited was decidedly superior to anything of the kind seen before. The footwork exhibited in the Slow Foxtrot was not too good, with a tendency to lift the feet and fail in the proper rise and fall; in quality this item seemed, on the whole, not too well executed, but the winners, Mrs. T. Marzban and Mr. C. Patuck, with Miss S. Dorabji and Mr. M. Bhiwandivala as second, did quite well. The competition in the Quickstep was, as expected very keen and the standard exhibited was very satisfactory, the winners being Miss B. Dorabji and Mr. M. Bhiwandivala, followed up by Mrs. T. Marzban and Mr. C. Patuck.

In the Novices two items, the Waltz was not done too well, but the Quickstep was well rendered, the winners in the Waltz being Miss Joyce Richardson with Mr. Sam Abraham, with Dr. Naval Mehta and Mrs. B. Maneckji as second, and in the Quickstep Mrs. Maneckji and Dr. Mehta stood first, with Miss M. Gillespie and Mr. Raymond Abraham as second.

A special word of commendation is due to the technique and grace of the couple that deserved and won the championship, and to two other couples who came very close winning the first prizes in the other two open events. With their graceful movements and musical ears, Indians have proved excellent votaries of the Ballroom Dance, as can be seen from the fact that they carried off all the important prizes.

The beautiful Championship Cups were presented by Pat Sykes and Andrew, the organisers of the championship to whom Bombay dancers are under a deep debt of gratitude for the interest they have aroused in Ballroom Dancing: they have something big up their sleeves which they will reveal in due course and which will prove an important landmark in Ballroom Dancing in India. The perfect timing of the band was a great advantage and Theodore and his boys came right up to the mark again on the occasion. All the ballroom dances have had their turn in competitions except the Rumba, and dancers will be glad to hear that a Rumba Competition has been arranged at the Taj on the 14th September when a big Charity Ball is being organised.

Turf

OWEN'S TOWN WINS EBOR HANDICAP

LONDON, August 23.

The Ebor Handicap run at York over a distance of one mile 6 furlongs resulted as follows:—

OWEN'S TOWN (J. Taylor)	1
VALEDICTORY (Nevett)	2
PETER KANE (Weston)	3

Twelve ran.

Won by two lengths, a head separated the second and third.

Winner trained by M. Peacock.

Betting: 11 to 2 Owen's Town, 100 to 9 Valedictory and 6 to 1 Peter Kane.—Reuter.

Local Badminton

W. I. CHAMPIONSHIPS

To-day's Programme Of Matches

HINDU GYMKHANA.

6-00 p.m.

L. R. Agaskar and Partner v. J. Agnel and J. Mistry.

6-20 p.m.

V. A. Madgaonkar and Partner v. A. Dyer and Miss F. Dyer.

6-40 p.m.

N. D. Shroff and Partner v. P. G. Gorgaonkar and Mrs. Nouger.

7-00 p.m.

V. V. Mandke and Partner v. K. R. Lotwalla and Partner.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

6-00 p.m.

B. D. Shroff and Miss Jussawalla v. R. N. Kanga and Miss Vimadalal.

6-20 p.m.

M. N. Desai and Partner v. V. N. Iyer and Mrs. Tara Amarchand.

6-40 p.m.

V. N. Mehta and Partner v. P. N. Cambatta and Miss Dadiburjor.

7-00 p.m.

R. D. Hedge and Mrs. Gupte v. R. Sen and Miss Tilley.

7-20 p.m.

D. S. Dhalla and P. M. Joshi v. R. G. Ottman and G. Myer or J. I. Sequeira and F. J. Engineer.

7-40 p.m.

H. Parekh and Partner v. B. D. Dhalla and Miss A. R. Vimadalal.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

At 6-00 p.m.

J. R. Vimadalal and Miss F. Vachha v. B. G. Waradkar and Partner.

6-20 p.m.

F. Suares and Partner v. B. I. Jacob and Miss Ginwalla.

6-40 p.m.

C. Gomes and Miss A. D'Souza v. M. Foster and Mrs. McIver.

7-00 p.m.

D. A. Ferreira and Mrs. G. R. Genge v. Partner and Mrs. Murdeshwar.

7-20 p.m.

B. I. Jacob and S. Shellim or H. Parekh and S. P. Kapadia v. M. Foster and T. Brewer or H. N. Kanga and D. R. Sanjana.

Boxing

WORLD LIGHT-WEIGHT TITLE

Ambers Outpoints Armstrong: Loser's Vain Attempt For K. O.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

Henry Armstrong (holder) was out-pointed by Lon Ambers in the 15 round World Light-Weight Boxing Championship held at New York on Tuesday.

Ambers was the cleverer boxer but landed blows in proportion of one to several by the Negro. Armstrong's whirlwind style proved his undoing, low blows causing him to lose five rounds. He tried vainly for a knock-out towards the end. Armstrong's mouth was badly bleeding. The respective managers protested vigorously one against Armstrong's tactics and the other against penalties. The attendance was 29,088 and the receipts £27,600 sterling. Armstrong was in difficulty in making 9 stone 9 pounds and may leave light weights and will probably defend the welter weight title against Ambers in November.—Reuter.

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Our Readers' Views

DUAL SYSTEM

Mr. Dadyburjor's Reply To Sir Norman McLeod

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have seen the letter of Sir Norman McLeod, in reply to mine on the "Dual System" in your recent issue. He states that he does not desire to enter into a newspaper controversy. May I know, if he does not want to do so why he wrote a letter in the first instance from London, in his retirement, lending the weight of his name and position in favour of the Dual System and stating that it was unthinkable that the High Court could make rules as desired by the Hon'ble Mr. Munshi. When obvious incorrect statements in his letters to the Press are pointed out, he cannot avoid the controversy by stating that he has no desire for it.

I had contended in my letter that the costly Dual System was unsuited to a poor country like India and had pointed out their 'Something Light'. This will within the recent years a very distinguished and competent Committee had discussed this question in details and had reported in favour of the "Dual System," was incorrect and that other High Courts established in India, after those of Bombay and Calcutta, by Letters Patent, namely in Allahabad, Patna, Rangoon and Nagpur, had no compulsory Dual System and had been working efficiently and had properly met the needs of the big Commercial Cities of their Provinces. To all this Sir Norman has not a word of reply. He, however, takes me to task for not making reference to the abolition of the Solicitors Examination. It is possible that Sir Norman is ignorant of the fact that under the new scheme all future lawyers in the province of Bombay, will not be without practical training and that no one who simply passes an examination, will be enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court. From next year no one will be enrolled, unless he has read for one year in the Chambers of an approved lawyer and further the Bar Council, the High Court and the University have put up a joint board to look into their studies.

Sir Norman refers me to the operation of Gresham's Law, meaning thereby, that if inexperienced lawyers are allowed to appear in the High Court, they would drive away the experienced efficient ones. If there is any place where this law has no operation, it is the High Courts, whether in London or Bombay. Five years ago, there were 10,578 Solicitors in England, out of whom 4258, were in London and 6390 in the Counties. Does Sir Norman imagine that all these 10,000 Soliciors are experienced and competent? I dare say he will agree with me that the majority of them cannot be considered to be of a high professional calibre and still they have not driven away those able and efficient Solicitors who had passed the same legal and practical test and who are now at the top. The same is the case in Bombay. There are over 200 Advocates, practising on the Original Side but Sir Norman must have noticed that the main work is in the hands of a few, who could be counted on one's fingers' ends. It is the law of the survival of the fittest that operates in all professions, where ability counts and the Bombay High Court is no exception to it and Sir Norman's fears that if the Bar in Bombay works under a unitary system the prestige of the High Court would be lowered is entirely imaginary. The best intellect will be attracted to the High Court, whether there is dual system or unitary and if the elected repesentatives in the Government of Bombay desire that there should be uniform unitary system in all the High Courts in British India, no one would oppose it except those who have vested interest in the perpetuation of the regime, and their supporters. I need hardly refer Sir Norman to the historical development of the legal system in England, where formerly a Barister orally pleaded at the Bar the tale which he himself elicited by taking direct instructions from his lay client, and how the two classes of Solicitors and Attorneys came into existence in different ways and afterwards coalesced into one.

It would be of interest to your readers to know that in England, in case of Barristers, the Judges had delegated the power of admitting them to practice in Courts, and they accepted those whom the benchers called to the Ear of the Inns. On the other hand the Attorneys were admitted directly by the Courts in which they sought to practise. There, the expenses of a career at the Inns of Court caused the Barristers to be drawn from the sons of men of independent means, or the more prosperous and successful men in various walks of life. The causes which led to the development of the dual system in England, do not apply to India, and being a foreign imposition, people in India are entitled to select and evolve the system, best suited to them.

I had quoted on a prior occasion the reply by the Bar Council in England to the London Chambers of Commerce that there was truth in the contention that English judicial procedure although the most perfect of its kind in the world, had become an expensive luxury beyond the means of the majority of people. [illegible] and Malaya led to the suspension [illegible] of recruited emigration with effect dia with the advent of the Company's Courts and if after its full trial and experience, people of India find it unsuitable, they have every right to change it. If there was any truth in the contention of Sir Norman and of the people of his way of thinking, why not try to introduce the dual system in the whole of India. Such a proposal is unheard of and is by itself a perfect justification for its abolition in Bombay.

Sir Norman is one of those who [illegible] that justice should no be cheap and the stages in his letter that "I am perfectly well aware that the cost of filing the suit of no money value in the High Court is beyond the means of poor people, but is that really an evil"? To people who think in this fashion, the governance of this country could never be entrusted. What about their vaunted boast of British Justice, "to no man shall we delay and to no man shall we deny justice".

Dispensation of justice shall be so arranged as to be within the reach of the meanest subject of the realm and if the Congress Ministers carry out that aim and object, the whole country will applaud their action, in spite of opposition, however highly placed.

It is significant that Englishmen bred and brought up in the judicial system of their own country do not think of applying the compulsory dual system to their own kith and kin in their colonies. In countries like Canada and Australia, barristers and even K. Cs. are partners in the firm of Solicitors. What has Sir Norman has to say to that?

May I remind Sir Norman of his own efforts, while in office, when he was chiefly instrumental in drafting a Bill for the extension of the Small Causes Court jurisdiction, due to the heavy costs of simple litigation in the High Court in the early twenties and what fate the same met with at the hands of the Attorneys, whose cause, he wishes now to espouse. We are thankful to Sir Norman for his views that people can have a City Civil Court in Bombay if it is wanted. The establishment of a City Civil Court is the surest way of showing up the hollowness of the case of the supporters of the dual system; for then, they will soon see which system the people of Bombay, prefer, Unitary or Dual.—Yours, etc.,

SORAB B. DADYBURJOR.

Petrol Prices

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the papers there has appeared an account of the informal meeting of the British Burma Petroleum Company.

Here are some of the facts as we understand about the B.B. P. C. Ltd:

Registered in August 1910 to acquire a controlling interest in the Rangoon Oil Company Limited, and generally to carry on the prospecting and oil field operations in Burma.

The nominal value of shares was £1 which to-day after reductions stand at the nominal value of 4 sh. The latest reduction in the nominal value of shares was effected only last month, for the simple reason to write off its assets to its proper values and or to write off the amounts spent on exploration work one does not know if the assets now stand at their proper values.

The present output of the Company is about 1,500 barrels a day of well crude.

The Company is primarily a producing Company with no marketing organization of its own for its refined products. Thus the Company is entirely at the mercy of the Burma Oil Company and its marketing organization in India called the Burma-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company Limited. As such the B.B.P.C. Limited, has no voice in the matter of either sales or prices in India and once the oil is delivered into the tankers of the distributing Company at Burma, the B.B.P.C. Limited, know nothing more about that oil, as to where it is sold, who buys the same and at what price, except for a monthly statement of all India price realisations which is supplied to the B.B.P.C. Limited by the Distributing Company together with their figures of distributing charges and commission on sales and the balance amount thus remaining is passed on to the B.B. P.C. Limited, for what it is worth. Unless and until it has its own marketing organization, it may just happen any one of these days, on account of the influx of more oil from other parts of the world, that the Distributing Company may refuse to sell the pro- This examination of the Indians overseas questions has been ducts they may stop producing or any be compelled to sell its products on terms and conditions dictated by the distributing Company. It would, therefore, be no surprise if the B.B.P.C. Limited, is some day absorbed by other bigger oil interests, and the 'Indian shareholders' will be none the wiser for their investments in this 'Indian Shareholding Company.'

Under the circumstances explained above, it is really interesting and amusing of the Director of the B.B.P.C. Limited, talking about oil prices and it is doubtful if the Director of the above Company may be able to give the prices ruling from day to-day in the few of the important cities of India. To them the price paid for by the Distributing Company is mere a question of 'take it or leave it.'

It is admitted that the prices of petrol are guided by world supply and demand and that the world prices are based on what is called the 'Gulf Prices' but the point is whether the Director of the B.B.P.C will produce figures for the last say fifteen years to prove that the prices in India were based on that world parity of prices? Also was it not that on account of the low price realisations by the B.B.P.C. (on account of the rate-war initiated by the distributing company in India under the policy guided outside India, in which this Indian shareholding company has no voice with the result that Indian public have further paid from its capital to gratify the wishes of larger foreign oil interests) that prompted the B.B.P.C. to go into the question of independent marketing organisation of their own, but nothing more is heard about same. Is it not, therefore, in the interest of the Indian shareholders of the above Company that the proposed contemplated Bill by the Government is passed so that not only the Indian capital in the above Company is protected, but also the Indians are not made to pay any longer for rate-war initiated by influences outside India. Therefore the Indian shareholders who have paid as high a value for its share as Rs. 30 and over will further safeguard their capital which is worth to-day at about Rs. 3 each per share.

The hopes so lucidly advanced by the Director of the B.B.P.C. that the prices of shares will go up in the event of war with the advancement of petrol prices only means that he is living in a fool's paradise. Apart from such a possibility, it is worth the attention of the Finance Minister, that already high hopes are laid before the shareholders to the detriment of the consumers of this country in their talk of charging high prices. Even the Government of Great Britain has taken steps to protect the consumers as also the war requirements by not only rationing the needs of private consumers but also controlling prices in tune with the control of prices in food stuff and other commodities of daily use. In other countries of the world not only are prices controlled but also the quality.

Nothing is more absurd than the argument that if control is allowed to be brought by an Act in case of petrol and other petroleum products, similar controls may be brought in cases like cloth, motor cars, etc. These latter commodities like cloth, motor car, etc. are made in their very process to compete as these articles are sold by quality, durability, etc. whereas petrol sold in India is what you get from a petrol pump and it is doubtful whether all petrol sold in India compares with even third grade petrol sold in Great Britain and States.

Moreover, the petrol trade in India clearly stands on quite a different footing from all other trades, since the petrol trade in India is a closely guarded preserve of foreigners and no Indian is allowed to enter into this trade. With such monopolistic conditions, prices charged, too, are monopolistic and no element of competition is allowed by these foreigners who guard this as their own preserve.

By such tactics of rate-war etc., these foreigners have been able to confine this trade to themselves for the last over five decades and whilst they have admitted other foreign oil groups in this trade, they have not allowed a single Indian Company to trade in their own country.

The words uttered by the Director of the B. B. P. C. that W. I. C. is "a mere merchant in trade etc." is just the repetition of words uttered by their Chairman in London and who got his inspiration for these words from Sir John Cargill, Chairman of the Burmah Oil Company.

The resignation of the Chairman of the B. B. P. C. Ltd. is really regrettable, more so in view of his connection with this Company ever since its inception, on account of ill health.

It would be better for the B. B. P. C. Limited to set its house in order before it could claim to speak on behalf and for the benefit of its Indian Shareholders."

If the B. B. P. C. Limited could pay no dividend to its shareholders when the port prices in India were Rs. 1-5-6 before August 1932, it is doubtful whether it will ever pay dividend to its shareholders when to-day the port prices in India are Rs. 1-1-0 per gallon at Bombay and Madras and Rs. 1-3-0 at Calcutta and Karachi.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

EX. STUDENT:—Draws attention to the discontent prevailing in Beawar in connection with the management of the local Sanatan Dharma College.

Subhas Bose's Speeches

M. S. KOLAKER:—Surat: criticises Sjt. Subhas C. Bose's utterances against Congress and Mahatma Gandhi.

Allah Bux Ministry

G. L. BHAGAT:—Ludhiana praises the Allah Bux Ministry of Sind and appeals to the Congress High Command to support it.

Persian Text-Books

G. SADRUDIN writes:—"It is hoped that the University will keep to its usual and wise procedure of prescribing no definite edition by a particular publisher as this procedure is partial, unsympathetic, leads to high prices, long delays in obtaining the books and much distress to parents already burdened by heavy educational expenses of children."

Thumb Impressions

C. J. PANDIT:—Protests against the practice obtaining in Ahmedabad of taking thumb-impression from purchasers of stamp-paper even though they might be literate. The stamp-vendors seem to be guided by their sweet will in [illegible] request the Revenue Minister to lay down a definite rule stopping this practice in the case of literate persons.

Ban On Bose

DOLAT DESAI:—Considers that the disciplinary action taken by the Working Committee against Mr. Subhas Bose was inevitable in the circumstances and hopes that the latter will submit to it in a true sporting spirit.

S. D. NADKARNI:—Deplores the ban on Mr. Bose as likely to lead to further schism in Congress ranks and considers that unity can be attained only by having a composite Working Committee, representing both the Right and Left groups.

Liquor Permits

P. J. EDITOR:—Requests the Government to be more prompt in issuing liquor permits for religious purposes. The correspondent says he had personally to wait for more than an hour at the Collector's Office to get the permit.

Test Captaincy

"ZILFUT":—Supports the statement of the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram and considers that the younger players should be given a chance to lead the Indian team.

Disciplinary Action

ANNU DESAI hopes that the example of the United Provinces in forbearing to take disciplinary action against its members for the July 9 observations will be followed by other Congress Committees and that Mr. Bose will submit to the ban like a true patriot.

Hyderabad Reforms

RAGHUNATH RAO ANDEWADI —Makes an appeal both to the Hindus and Muslims of Hyderabad to work the reforms and to cultivate communal harmony. He deprecates the fanatical propaganda conducted by certain Muslims in the State.

S. K. Pathare Community

S. K. MALADKAR observes that the recent remarks on prohibition of the "Uddhar," which is supposed to be the organ of the Somavansiya Kshatriya Pathare community, does not represent the views of the community as a whole, which generally supports prohibition.

Hyderabad State

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Any one who visits Hyderabad will be struck by the modernisation of the State, by the prosperity of the people and the comparative cheapness of living.

The increase of 15.8 per cent. in the population, according to the latest census of 1931, is notable inasmuch as with the exception of Travancore State which recorded an abnormal rise of 27.2 per cent. no other province or State has equalled Hyderabad.

Much of this increase in population is due to improved sanitation and medical relief, marked leniency of the Government towards the cultivators in times of famine or distress, new irrigation works bringing under cultivation a vast acreage of virgin land and the ever-increasing industrial concerns.

The impetus given by Government to the promotion of local industries by establishing a separate department for it has borne try where Indians are settled today, but one connected with the

Besides cotton mills which engage thousands of people, a considerable number of workers find employment in the cement, cigarette and button making industries.

The Government of the Nizam has been pursuing a systematic policy for the development of local industries and has succeeded in interesting the people in new enterprises. It was entirely owing to State aid and encouragement that the making of handpaper, once a thriving industry of Hyderabad, was revived and the 'Kagzis' or hereditary papermakers put in the way of making a living out of a dying art.

Like paper-making various cottage industries have been revived chief among them being the famous jacquards of Paithan and hand-loom in other places.

The industrial institutes in Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Nizamabad and other places give training to children and youths and open before them attractive prospects of employment and enterprise.

The Cottage Industries Sales depots opened by Government facilitate the sale of the locally manufactured articles at descent prices and save the poor industrialist from the exploitation of the middle man.

Control of new factories as they come into existence coupled with scientific assistance and advice tends to encourage pioneer industries. Loans are advanced by Government for hand-loom, oil, poultry-farming, leather-tanning, salt, carpet-making, jacquards and other industries which are repayable by easy instalments. And in most cases, the loans are not only returned but returned before their time which shows that the industrialists find good scope for their enterprise and make sufficient profits to repay their debts.

The success of the industries may also partly be attributed to the personal attention and guidance often given unasked by the industrial officers of the Government who unreservedly place their knowledge and experience at the disposal of the owners.

The industrial laboratory of the Government which is under trained and experienced scientists is continuously experimenting with new industrial formulae for improving the quality of local manufacture at reduced cost.

Leaving aside the small industries, the larger industries such as textile cement stone and mining provide employment for about 300,000 people at their normal capacity, and many of them are capable of being exploited to a much greater extent.

A necessary adjunct to industrial progress is the road and rail co-ordination which has spread like a net work throughout the State facilitating cheap and speedy transport.

The key-note of all this progress lies in the informal relationship between the industries department and the industrialist to its minimum—which does not a little credit to the practical outlook of the Government.—Yours, etc.

OBSERVER

A Point Of Law

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I gather from the reports appearing in the papers that Mr. Oscar Brown, the Presidency Magistrate, has in his judgment in trying the cases of the persons arrested for the alleged breach of the Curfew Order held that an offence under an Act subsequently repealed could not be sustained after the repeal of the Act even though the prosecution commenced while the Act was in force and, therefore, acquitted all the accused placed before him on the 11th August 1939. But Mr. Cambatta of the Girgaon Court on the 10th instant convicted about 300 persons for the same charge to fine extending to Rs. 5 although the Curfew Order was repealed on the 7th instant.

If Mr. Brown's interpretation is correct, it is rather surprising that Mr. Cambatta should have overlooked such an important point in law affecting a large number of persons. Will our popular Government take up the matter and enlighten the public whether the fines thus collected will be refunded in view of Mr. Brown's judgment?—Yours, etc.

P. V. KAMAT.

Grass Scarcity In Dhrangadra

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present ban put on the export of grass by the Government of Bombay in order to check the prices of fodder increasing by leaps and bounds will on the other hand add to the difficulties of Kathiawar because of the cry for want of grass.

No doubt the popular Government of Bombay has done good service to the cattle of the presidency by putting a ban on export of grass but what will be the condition of Kathiawar cattle where grass has not grown at all?

I shall therefore request the Government of Bombay to lift the ban [illegible] the delay in getting grass from outside the Presidency will result in death of many cattle. Further Government ought now to declare famine conditions and adopt measures of relief works both for people and cattle.—Yours, etc.,

[illegible] KAPASI.

Sales Taxes A And Traders

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Sales Taxes Act has come into operation on 1st June 1939. Under the provisions of the Act, applications for licences have to be submitted to the Collector of Bombay before the 31st July 1939. It is learnt that Government extended this period by 14 days more. But the trading population in piecegoods is so great that it is a question whether this short period of 2½ months is sufficient to bring it to the notice of all the Traders concerned.

Under the Act it is not only the Petty Traders but even the Hawkers are to take out licences. The Government except publishing this information in the official Gazette has not done anything by way of propaganda or advertisement to bring it to the notice of all the traders in the City. It is, therefore, reasonable that out of ignorance many a trader must not have taken out the necessary licences. The Government should, therefore, widely advertise about the provisions of these Acts or give a sufficient time of not less than 6 months at the least for the traders to take out licences. It will be great injustice to a trader, if he be punished for not taking out licence out of ignorance.—Yours, etc.

U. G. P.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Government had announced in the previous notification to the one issued now that one open bottle of brandy would be allowed to store for medicinal purposes without the permit of the medical practitioners, of course to those persons, who have purchased just before August first. Does this still hold good or are they liable for prosecution? Would the authority please make it clear? So that there would be no misgivings and doubts in the minds of public.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

"All About Garlands For Subhas"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The controversy that has raged in the G.D.C.C. re-budget sanction in connection with the amount spent in garlanding and giving tea party to Mr. Bose when he last visited their office is an interesting one and throws a flood of light on a certain attitude that has developed in a section of the Congress.

We have to thank and congratulate Mr. R. K. Prabhu, the President of G.D.C.C., for the bold stand he took in ruling out of order Mr. Kapadia's motion backed as it was by Mr S. K. Patil. The President has vindicated the right of the District Committee to honour an ex-President of the Congress—a Congress leader honoured and respected throughout the country.

May be, the 9th July demonstrations were not according to strict discipline and the matter has been looked after by the Working Committee. But the Committee has never banned functions in his honour and the fact remains that Mr. Bose has retained the respect and honour which the Congress and the public held for him.

Is Mr. Patil above the Working Committee? But we can see that Mr. Patil only represents the mentality that has crept into the Rightist section of intolerance towards the Leftist section.

We can only appeal to them to face reality and feel the Congress pulse, otherwise there will rage a civil war inside the Congress to the bitterest end irrespective of consequences to the nation in the meanwhile.—Yours etc.,

S. D. NADKARNI.

INDIAN RADIO AND CABLES

Dividends For 1938 Declared

The 15th annual general meeting of the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd. was held on Tuesday afternoon at Radio House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

The Directors' report was unanimously adopted.

During 1938 the Company has made a nett profit of Rs. 7,58,516-5-8 after making provision for depreciation and provision for Income-tax and Supertax. Adding to this amount the balance of last year, viz. Rs. 4,60,705-8-5 the nett available amount is Rs. 12,19,221-14-1.

Out of this amount, your Directors recommend you to set aside Rs. 2,00,000 to Reserve Fund Account and Rs. 1,50,000 to Dividend Equalisation Fund.

They recommended dividend of 7 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares free of Income-tax totalling Rs 1,88,993; and a pro-rata between Ordinary and Deferred Shares making the total Dividend 15 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares and 12 per cent. on the Deferred Shares free of Income-tax amounting to Rs. 4,31,992 which makes Rs. 6,20,985; and to carry forward Rs. 2,48,236-14-1 to next year's account.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas [illegible]

PHILIPS

Mr. G. M. Bathgate was also re-elected.

The same Auditors were re-appointed.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Chairman in the course of his speech said:—

Beam and Cable Traffic is the main activity of your Company and the traffic figures for 1938 as compared with those for 1937 were as under:—

	1937	1938.
Paid Words	25,455,095	22,610,828
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	58,90,468-11-7	51,78,181-9-4

"There has been a considerable drop in the number of words transmitted over our circuits with a resultant decline in the Company's revenue. In my speech last year I had referred to the introduction of Empire Flat Rate Scheme, which became effective from 25th April, 1938. And as was only to be expected, the Flat Rate to all Empire points has also had its adverse effect on our revenues to some extent. The frequency of Air mails, generally unfavourable trade conditions and consequent depression have, in the main, been responsible for the decline in the traffic figures.

The traffic figures during the past few months of the current year show a marked improvement.

Just as there is a drop in the revenue from Beam and Cable Traffic, the Overseas Telephone Service too shows a similar decline, the figure for 1938 being Rs. 40,494-2-0 as against Rs. 57,750-8-0 for the year 1937.

The Trading Department of the Company has had a successful year. In the Broadcasting field your Company continues to maintain its position.

The Company has maintained an Air-Wireless Servicing Depot at Bombay, with arrangements for shifting the activities to Poona, during the monsoon period when the Juhu Aerodrome becomes inaccessible.

He then referred to the recommendation of dividends for the year".

Hindi Prachar Sabha

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay writes:—

The Hindustani Shikshak Vidyalay, according to the syllabus laid down by the Government Provincial Board in Hindustani will be started on the 1st of September 1939 in the Secondary Teachers Training College, Dhobi Talao for 4 days a week between 6 and 8 p.m. The course extends over one year and is divided in two terms. Term fees will be Rs. 18. Those who have passed the Parichay Examination of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha or Preveshika of the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras and also have passed the Matriculation Examination or Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination should apply soon for admission to the Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Adenwala Mansion near Wilson College, Chaupati Bombay, 7. Detailed particulars can be had from the office between 5 and 6-30 p.m. on any day excepting Saturday and Sunday.

STANDARD PRICES FOR SALE OF FODDER

Relief Provided For Ahmedabad Unemployed

POONA APPEAL TO GOVT. TO DECLARE DISTRICT FAMINE AREA

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Wednesday states:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (3) of Section 3 of the Bombay Fodder and Grain Control Ordinance, 1939, the Government of Bombay has fixed the standard prices for the sale of fodder as specified below:

Thana District (from Sapala Sanjan railway stations) Rs. 20 for first quality grass (Mosi and Ber) per 1,000 lbs of grass. Rs. 16 for second quality grass (Mixed). Rs. 13 for third quality grass (Flower).

Surat District (from Daman to Bulsar railway stations) Rs. 19 for first quality grass (Mosi and Ber). Rs. 15 for second quality grass (Mixed). Rs. 12 for third quality grass (Flower).

RESTRICTION ON EXPORT OF GRASS

POONA, August 23.

A Press note says that the Government has at present imposed restrictions only on the export of grass produced in the Northern Division to places outside the province.

The transport of grass which is merely in transit is in no way restricted and the removal of grass from districts such as Belgaum and States like Kolhapur where the agricultural situation is not causing anxiety is quite free. —United Press.

RELIEF WORKS IN AHMEDABAD

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:

Government has sanctioned the following relief works to be started in the Ahmedabad district in order to provide employment to those who are affected by the present scarcity in that district:—

(A) DEEPENING OF TANKS

Gam tank at Nani Kumad, Rs. 20,000; Do. at Jabhwara, Rs. 15,000; Motu tank at Chorwadodra, Rs. 15,000.

(B) MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES

Making improvements to Bhimasar and Singasar tanks, Dholka taluka, Rs. 18,384; Organ Drain Extension in Viramgam Taluka, Rs. 89,542; Improvements to Hirapur Drain, Rs. 27,076; Improvements to Irrigation tank at Juwal Rupawati, Tal. Dholka, Rs. 6,606; Improvements to irrigation tank at Salejda, taluka Dholka, Rs. 6,153; Improvements to Wadu tank at Sakod, Dholka, Rs. 2,200; Improvements to Chandra Nagar Drain, Viramgam Taluka, Rs. 3,900; Improvements to Chhaniar Dediasan Drain, Taluka Viramgam, Rs. 1,06,134; Bund across Overflow of Dhadi and Bhadar between Gamph and Kasindra, Tal. Dhandhuka, Rs. 13,933; Bund across Bhadar near Bhadiad, Taluka Dhandhuka, Rs. 9,478.

(C) IMPROVING DRAINAGE CHANNELS

Viramgam Gutter, Panar Deidasan, Odhav Solgam, Narsingpura Ghoda Gutter, Chekla Gutter, Godhavi Goraj Gutter, Makarba Drain.

(D) NEW ROADS

Road from Bavla to Shahpur, Miles 23, Rs. 46,000. Road from Prantij to Fatepur, 10 miles, Rs. 20,000; Road from Ahmedabad to Barwala (Bhayla Dhandhuka section) 30 miles, Rs. 60,000; Road from Unvargad to Zundal, 11 miles, Rs. 22,000; Road from Viramgam to Shahpur, 19 miles, Rs. 38,000; The Meshwar Project Rs. 14,00,000.

FOR RELIEF WORK IN POONA

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, August 23.

A resolution recommending to the Board to sanction a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the famine relief work in the district was adopted at the meeting of the Poona District Local Board held yesterday. Mr. S. S. Morey, the president, was in the chair.

The meeting by another resolution requested the Government to declare the district of Poona as famine area, and apply to it the Ordinance promulgated on 12th last forbidding export and transactions in fodder and food-grains.

The meeting further stated that out of proposed Rs. 50,000 to be sanctioned for famine relief work, Rs. 10,000 should be spent on providing additional facilities of drinking water.

OPEN STATE PASTURES

The meeting also requested the Government to allow canal water free of charge to the agriculturists for growing grass. A request to the effect that state pastures should be opened to all, and that villagers should not be charged usual fees in the dispensaries for the medicines was also made.

Nineteen Lakhs For Famine Relief

Bombay Govt.'s Schemes For Viramgam Taluka

Schemes of relief involving an expenditure of more than Rs. 19 lakhs are being immediately undertaken in the Viramgam taluka of the Ahmedabad district.

The following items will be taken up as emergency arises:—

(A) Deepening of tanks:—

	Rs.
Gam tank at Nani Kumad	20,000
Gam tank at Jabhwara	15,000
Motu tank at Chorwadodra	15,000

(B) Minor Irrigation Schemes:-

Making improvements to Bhimsar and Singasar tanks, Dolka taluka	18,384
Organ Drain Extension in Viramgam Taluka	89,542
Improvements to Hirapur drain	27,076
Improvements to Irrigation tank at Juwal Rupawati, Tal. Dholka	6,606
Improvements to irrigation tank at Salejda, taluka Dholka	6,153
Improvements to Wadu tank at Sakod, Dholka	2,200
Improvements to Chandra Nagar drain, Viramgam taluka	3,900
Improvements to Chhaniar Dediasan drain, taluka Viramgam	1,06,134
Bund across overflow of Dhadi and Bhadar between Gamph and Kasindra, Tal. Dhandhuka	13,933
Bund across Bhadar near Bhadiad, taluka Dhandhuka	9,478
Road from Bavla to Shahpur miles 23	46,000
Road from Prantij to Fatepur 10 miles	20,000
Road from Ahmedabad to Barwala (Bhavla Dhandhuka section) 30 miles	60,000
Road from Unvargad to Zundal 11 miles	22,000
Road from Viramgam to Shahpur 19 miles	38,000
The Meshwar Project	14,00,000

Besides these, certain minor schemes of improving drainage channels are being undertaken.

FOR SALVATION ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, August 23.

The Salvation Army High Council is meeting at Clapton to elect a new General to replace General Evangeline Booth who is retiring. After several days discussion the following have accepted nomination:—

Commissioner Catherine Bramwell-booth, Commissioner George Carpenter (Canada), Lieut-Commissioner William Dalziel (East Australia) Commissioner Benjamin Orames (United States West) Lieut-Commissioner Albert Orsborne (Scotland-Ireland).—Reuter.

When German C.-in-C. Addresses Nazi Army

BERLIN, August 23.

General von Brauchitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, will address the German Army over the wireless on Saturday evening from 20-00 until 20-30.—Reuter.

No Instructions Yet To British Residents In Berlin

BERLIN, August 23.

British residents have not yet been instructed to leave.—Reuter.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FOR WAR

RUSSIA'S BID FOR NOTE OF ARBITRATOR?

PARIS, August 23.

While France is taking all the necessary military measures to be prepared for any eventuality, the atmosphere in Paris is calm. The general view seems to be that Russia is making friends with both sides to keep out of a war, and to be ready to act as a possible arbitrator.

The "Paris Midi" comments that the sole and real danger of Soviet-German non-Aggression Pact was that the Germans would imagine that the explosion of this mine was enough to demoralise France and Great Britain and would attempt to carry the Polish position by surprise. This danger has receded, and the situation is better than it was twenty-four hours ago.—Reuter.

SOVIET DELEGATION NOT PRESENT

MOSCOW, August 23.

It is revealed to-day that the Anglo-French Missions met for consultations last night without the Soviet delegation.—Reuter.

No Breaking Off Staff Talks

PARIS, August 23.

According to "L'Instransigeant", it has been decided by Paris and London working in complete agreement to interrupt but not break off staff talks in Moscow.—Reuter.

"NO WEAKENING OF LABOUR POLICY"

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The National Council of Labour issued a communique stating that after reviewing the International situation, the Council again declared its desire for a just and peaceful settlement of all international disputes but repeated the determination of the Labour movement that there should be no weakening of the policy of collective resistance to any further aggression by the German Government.—Reuter.

INSURANCE RATES INCREASED

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Institute of London Underwriters has decided to increase the war risk insurance rates as follows:—

To the Baltic from seven shillings six pence, to thirty shillings per cent, to the Mediterranean from ten shillings to 35 shillings, to South Africa and East Africa from ten shillings to thirty shillings, outwards, forty shillings homewards, to Australasian ports, from seven shillings six pence, outward and homeward to fifteen shillings outward, twenty shillings homeward.

The foregoing does not apply to insurance of risks covered by the recently constituted Government sponsored war risks cargo pool. A feature of the schedule is the exclusion of vessels sailing under German and Italian flags. These may be rated at the Underwriters' discretion. The rates are not nearly so high as in September last year.—Reuter.

Halifax To Broadcast

LONDON, August 23.

Lord Halifax is giving a short broadcast at 20-30 G.M.T. tomorrow from Downing Street.

The speech will be relayed throughout the Empire and the United States.—Reuter.

PARIS, August 22.

Following the Cabinet meeting, a communique was issued stating that the Cabinet Council examined the international situation, particularly the reports sent to the Government by representatives of France abroad and the Council approved instructions which were immediately dispatched to the Ambassadors of France abroad.

M. Daladier had a long talk with General Gamelin, Chief of the General Staff, after the Cabinet Council which lasted eighty-five minutes.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cabinet has been summoned on Friday, when, according to several Deputies, the Chairman, M. Mistler will explain the international situation. It is likely that M. Bonnet will also make a statement and thus the members of the Committee will be able to follow the evolution of the European situation without the necessity of Parliament being summoned.—Reuter.

CONSERVATION OF STOCKS

Board Of Trade To Prohibit Export Of Several Commodities

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Board of Trade has announced that in order to conserve stocks in this country, arrangements are being made to prohibit forthwith except under a licence the export to foreign countries of various commodities, including aluminium, copper, lead, iron, steelscrap, raw cotton, rubber and nickel.

The Board has also announced that all licences under the Arms Export Prohibition Order of 1931 have been forthwith suspended with certain exceptions, as it is desirable in the interests of imperial security that these licences should be reviewed.—Reuter.

IN EVENT OF EMERGENCY

A. R. P. Instructions To Local Authorities

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Steps have been taken throughout the country to-day to ensure that the authorities in charge of street lighting and owners of electric advertising signs shall be ready for action in the event of an emergency "lights out" order.

The Home Office has instructed local authorities to take steps to see that street lamps could be extinguished at any time considered necessary. The Police visited London premises exhibiting neon signs and asked the owners to arrange that the lighting could be immediately switched off in the event of an emergency.

This step is similar to that taken during the September crisis.

The Air Raid Precautions Department has instructed local authorities to ensure that in case of need, the street lighting and all other lighting could be immediately extinguished or concealed but aids to traffic could be provided. Steps have been taken to place an air raid warning system in readiness. All telephones included in the Air Raid Warning System will be manned day and night.—Reuter.

"Strathmore" To Alter Her Itinerary

LONDON, August 23.

The Peninsular and Oriental Shipping Co. announce that s.s. "Strathmore" which left Southampton on August 19 for a Mediterranean tour, has been instructed to alter her itinerary and she will now avoid the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT CANCELS FISHING TRIP

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

President Roosevelt, who is on a holiday cruise in the cruiser "Tuscaloosa" has abandoned his plans for a fishing trip in the gulf stream and has ordered the ship to speed back to Sandyhook. The President who will arrive in Washington to-morrow afternoon, said, that he was "gravely concerned over the European crisis."

He was silent with regard to what steps, if any, he was contemplating.

White House officials emphasised that the President's decision to return was made entirely on his own initiative, despite the State Department advising him that it would be safe to delay his return till Friday morning as arranged.

Saying that he felt it necessary "to keep abreast of the fast changing international conditions," Mr. Cordell Hull to-day broke off his fortnight's holiday at Whitesulphur springs and left for Washington.

Sir Ronald Lindsay conferred today with Mr. Sumner Welles.—Reuter.

CANADA PREPARES

OTTAWA, August 23.

Parliament will be immediately summoned if it becomes apparent that peace efforts are likely to fail, stated Mr. Mackenzie King.—Reuter.

SEEDS MEETS MOLOTOV

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Reuter's Moscow correspondent reports that Sir William Seeds saw M. Molotov for an hour last evening. The purpose of the meeting has not been disclosed.—Reuter.

PREPARE

Tientsin Case Dismissed

No Writ Of Habeas Corpus For Four Chinese To Be Issued

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Justice Cassels, in the High Court, dismissed the application for a writ of 'Habeas Corpus' in respect of the four Chinese after two days' hearing of legal arguments and examining treaties governing Britain's relations with China.

Counsel for the Crown had argued that there was no case on record where a writ of 'Habeas Corpus' was obtained in relation to a foreign subject on foreign soil or even a British subject on foreign soil.—Reuter.

BRIDGES TO BE DISMANTLED

Precautionary Measures In Hongkong

HONGKONG, Aug. 23.

Orders have been given for the dismantling of all bridges leading from Chinese into British territory in Hongkong area.

Four Japanese cruisers have arrived at Taishan Bay near Namtau where numbers of armed trawlers and smaller craft are already concentrated.

All is quiet on the British side of the border. It is learned unofficially, however, that Foreign women and children in the district behind Kowloon peninsula, nearly 400 square miles in area have been requested by the authorities to move into the town as a precautionary measure.—Reuter.

PREPARATIONS AT GIBRALTAR

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 23.

Gibraltar is now in an advanced state of military preparedness. All her defences including anti-aircraft stations have been manned and the boom defences at the northern entrance to the harbour are now in position.

Troops and garrison have been "semi-confined to the barracks." Officers have cancelled their engagements. A military authority stated, "Quiet preparations have been made to meet all eventualities."—Reuter.

MALTA'S DEFENCES ELECTRIFIED

MALTA, Aug. 22.

Barbed wire defences on the coast have been electrified as part of military precautions. All personnel are fully prepared for any emergency.—Reuter.

POWERS' CONFERENCE ADJOURNS

BRUSSELS, Aug. 23.

Oslo Powers Conference began this morning under the presidency of the Prime Minister, M. Pierlot. The international situation was discussed.

The Conference adjourned until 4 p.m. in order that delegates might communicate telephonically with respective Governments. —Reuter.

EMERGENCY POWERS FOR RHODESIA

BULAWAYO, Aug. 23.

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament has been summoned for a special session on August 28 to enact legislation similar to the Emergency Powers Defence Bill of Britain. Enrolling of local defence volunteers will begin in Bulawayo to-morrow.—Reuter.

PREPARATIONS IN DOMINIONS

CANBERRA, Aug. 23.

It is officially announced that a special force of 14,000 are being recruited from the voluntary militia for immediate service in an emergency to protect vulnerable points, pending mobilisation of the militia. According to a Wellington message, whole-hearted support for the New Zealand Government in all and every action deemed necessary to meet the crisis was pledged by Mr. Adam Hamilton, Leader of the Opposition on behalf of his party in the House to-day. The Acting Prime Minister Fraser declared that they hoped that counsel of peace would prevail but "if the hour comes, it will find New Zealand united and solid."—Reuter.

Indian Troop Movements And Party Leaders

Satyamurti Denies Any Knowledge, While Bhulabhai Says He Has Placed Whole Case Before Workir Committee

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" in connection with an "Associated Press" message from Simla dated August 17 that all Party leaders of the Central Assembly had been informed of the troop movements, in advance of the embarkation of the troops, Mr. S. Satyamurty, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, said that he was not informed about the matter and added that he could emphatically repudiate any suggestion that he had been consulted either by the Viceroy or by the Governor of Madras.

The news agency message in this connection stated:—

"The *Associated Press* learns that all party leaders of the Central Assembly were informed of the proposed troop movements. The only leader who happened to be in Simla at the time was personally informed by the Viceroy. Confidential communications were made as from the Viceroy to the remaining party leaders through the Governors of the provinces in which they happened to be.

This was done in advance of any embarkation of troops and in advance of any official release of information on the subject."

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai interviewed said that he did not propose issuing counter statements in connection with any rumours circulated either by newspapers or news-agencies. The Congress Working Committee's resolution on the question of troop movements, he said, explained the situation clearly. The opinion of the Assembly was the most important factor which the Government should have taken into consideration. The Legislature should have been consulted in advance. He said that he had placed the whole case before the Congress Working Committee before it passed the resolution.

Questioned if he had been informed of the troop movements in advance, Mr. Bhulabhai said that he was not prepared to say anything further on the question.

Another Drive Against Indians

BAN ON EMPLOYMENT AS TEACHERS

Orders To Grant-In-Aid Schools: "Petty Tactics Of Ministry"

COLOMBO, August 22.

GREAT RESENTMENT PREVAILS IN INDIAN CIRCLES AT COLOMBO AT THE DECISION OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION THAT NO NON CEYLONESE TEACHERS SHOULD BE APPOINTED IN THE GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS—THE OBJECT BEING TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE EDUCATED CEYLONESE.

SHUTTING OUT INDIAN

The effect of the ban would be to shut out Indians from entering Ceylon Education Department, Indian circles here point to this as one more instance of Ceylon's determined policy of completing the anti-Indian drive.

"CEYLON DAILY NEWS" POSER

The "Ceylon Daily News", an organ of Sinhalese opinion and supporter of the Government of Ceylon in their anti-Indian measures, on this occasion makes a trenchant attack on the Education Minister and questions "to what extent is unemployment among teachers going to be relieved by a ban on non-Ceylonese?"

PETTY TACTICS

Commenting further the same journal remarks: "The case of the exclusion of non-Ceylonese teachers as a measure of unemployment relief is so weak that it really appears as if the Minister of Education is more concerned with gaining a cheap halo for himself of a champion of Ceylonese interests. We are sure, the country as a whole will not be deceived into believing that the proposed ban on non-Ceylonese teachers has been inspired by a burning desire for the public good. It is just the part of the petty tactics of a Ministry whose bankruptcy of vision has become a by-word and such tactics must not be tolerated."—United Press.

PROTEST AGAINST CEYLON ORDINANCE

Indian Chambers' Federation Plea To Indian Govt.

NEW DELHI, August 22.

That the working of the Essential Commodities Reserves Ordinance issued by the Government of Ceylon would entail heavy loss on the Indian importers of rice and that the Government of India should make suitable representations to the Government of Ceylon in the matter is the view expressed by the Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, in the course of a communication to the Commerce Secretary, Government of India, Simla.

It is therefore, submitted by the Indian importers that either the Government of Ceylon should maintain the necessary reserves themselves or they should compensate the importers against any loss which would inevitably be sustained by them as the result of deterioration in quality, drage, price fluctuations, loss of interest, etc.

The Committee understand that all these presentations submitted by the rice importers have been turned down by the Government of Ceylon, with the result that the working of the Ordinance would entail heavy losses on the Indian importers of rice.—United Press.

CHINA EAGERLY AWAITING NEHRU'S ARRIVAL

CHUNGKING, Aug. 22.

Pandit Nehru is due to arrive to-day. Newspapers give prominence to biographical sketches of Pandit Nehru while a special radio broadcast has been arranged for to-morrow morning when Mr. Mukherjee, a member of the Indian Medical Unit, will speak on the life of Pandit Nehru and also on the work of the Indian Medical Unit in China—Reuter.

ANTI-I. R. A. ACT BROUGHT INTO FULL FORCE

Provision For Setting Up Of Special Courts

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.

A proclamation issued by the Government last night brings into force the remaining parts of the Offences Against the State Act passed early this year under which already the I. R. A. has been declared an illegal organisation.

The proclamation provides for the setting up of special courts to deal with persons arrested—eight men arrested and charged during last fortnight are now awaiting trial before these courts —and establishment of internment camps in which suspects may be detained.

The New Court Tribunal of three persons has the power like the Old Military Tribunal dissolved by Mr. De Valera when the New Constitution was enacted, to sentence to death but the right of appeal to High Court is now provided.—Reuter.

Anglo-French Missions See Soviet Officials

MOSCOW August 23.

It is thought possible that the British and French military missions met high Soviet Government officials during their visit to Kremlin yesterday.

It is believed the mission were accompanied by the Soviet delegation.—Reuter.

Deficit Budget In Sangli Assembly

The ninth session of the Sangli State Ryot Assembly commenced this noon under the presidentship of Diwan Bahadur Brahma, the President of the Executive Council of the State. The questions were replied and the Public Accounts' Committee report was accepted after a few suggestions with strong remarks on especially P. W. D. and Education departments by some members. The Finance Member Mr. Kumte placed the Budget before the Assembly with a short speech. The income side of the Budget shows Rs. 16,61,714 while the debit side shows Rs. 17,94,819 i.e. a deficit of about a lakh of rupees.

The Rajasaheb will address the Assembly to-morrow.

REVENUE MINISTER EXPOSES A FALLACY

(Continued from page 16.)

posed to be rendered on an agreement.

The "agreement," the Minister went on to say, when examined would be found not a voluntary agreement. If the personal services was to be willingly given, it could be rendered irrespective of the provision in the Bill.

The Minister opposed Mr. Jhabvala's amendment also. Both the amendments, he said, were full of dangerous possibilities.

Sardar Vinchoorkar, mover of the amendment, asserted that without some elasticity the position would be reduced to a matter of law and contract.

RELIC OF FEUDAL ORDER

The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, the Revenue Minister in the course of his reply said that no honest landlord was going to suffer on account of the Clause. If the landlord was good and kind to the tenant then the tenant was not going to refuse to do any reasonable personal service. The Government now only sought to make such services a part of the rent. The principle of personal service by a tenant, he said, was only a relic of the old feudal order.

The amendment of Mr. Faiz Mohd. Khan to Sardar Vinchoorkar's amendment was declared carried and the original amendment was thrown out by 68 votes to 21.

Mr. Jhabvala's amendment was also declared lost.

TO CULTIVATE PERSONALLY

An amendment for the deletion of the Sub-Clause relating to the definition of the term "to cultivate personally" was moved by Mr. S. V. Parulekar. He said that the definition should not include cultivation by "servants or hired labour" even though such cultivation had to be carried on under one's personal supervision. The provision he held would enable the landowner technically to place his tenants on the basis of hired labour so as to deprive them of their tenancy rights. He added that one whose sole contribution to cultivation consisted in supervising those who were engaged in cultivation could not be considered as a cultivator.

Mr. R. R. Bhole said that a cultivator was a person who actually worked on the land. He was afraid that the definition would lead to the landowners in this province forming a syndicate of their own.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi opposed the amendment. He thought that the amendment was part of a strategy to take away even the right of the landlords to hire labourers.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar (Ratnagiri North) criticising Mr. Parulekar's amendment observed that if supervision was not to form part of personal cultivation, it would mean that society should retrogress.

NOT EXPROPRIATORY MEASURE

After some discussion in which several speakers participated the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai maintained that the Bill had not been brought before the House with the idea of expropriating landlords or taking away their just and legitimate rights. That was not the intention of the Government. They wanted to afford protection to tenants. The Clause under discussion was already subjected to very careful consideration on the part of the Government. Its object was to afford an opportunity to landlords who wanted to cultivate the land themselves under their own supervision. The object of the amendment was to see that no landlord in the future removed any tenant. Situated as they were, they could not possibly undertake such a course.

He asked: "Why should not a landlord who owns land should not have an opportunity of cultivating the land himself if he wants to do so....and what is the objection of a man cultivating his lands with hired labour under his own supervision?" The Minister defended that intelligent supervision was productive of better results. Moreover it was impossible for anyone to cultivate more than two acres by himself and for cultivating larger areas one should necessarily have hired labour.

The Minister, however, thought that there was some pitfall in the Clause. If it was found that it worked unsatisfactorily then Government would not hesitate to bring in an Amending Bill.

Mr. Parulekar had not finished his reply when the House rose for the day.—A.P.

Electricity For Rural Areas

POONA, Aug. 23.

"It is the policy of the present Government to introduce electricity in rural areas for benefit of agriculturists" said Mr. N. Y. Murie, Minister for Public Works replying to a question by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala on the introduction of electricity in the rural areas.

The Minister added that so far four projects had been prepared with a view to carry out the policy of the Government. They were the utilisation of the power house at Bhatgar at an estimated cost of Rs. 81,750, extending the power supply line from wing to Nasrapur and from Shirwal to Phadegaon, Lonand and Nira at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,16,170, extending the power supply line from Nasrapur to Saswad at an estimated cost of Rs. 76,000 and the Bhandara hydro electric project at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,21,540.

To an another question the Minister replied that several applications had been received from the agriculturists for power for water pumping and the question as to whether the distribution of supply in the neighbourhood of the Bhatgar Dam and in the vicinity on both sides of the transmission lines should be made through the agency of the Government or a regular licence should be given to a distributing licensee was under consideration.

DRY FRUIT INDUSTRY

Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister furnished the following information to the House on dry fruit industry in Bananas:—

Preliminary experimental work on the drying of bananas had been carried out by the Horticultural Section of the Agricultural Department but further research work was needed before the starting of an industry for that purpose could be contemplated.

A scheme for an experimental canning and fruit utilisation laboratory was under consideration

The average acreage under banana and mango plantations in this province was 22.757 acres and 20.220 acres respectively.—A P.

Demand Of Security From Taj Mahal Fine Art Litho Press

Mr. Salebhoy Abdul Kader writes:—

As appeared in to-day's paper a security of Rs. 1,000 has been demanded by the Government from me as keeper of the Taj Mahal Fine Art Litho Works.

This security is asked in connection with an objectionable article in a weekly Urdu paper printed in my Press; while taking all the responsibilities as keeper of the said Press I must say that I was not aware of the objected article.

When I received the Government order I was astonished that such an article could have been printed in my Press.

I want to assure the public and Government that I am a responsible public worker and a well-wisher of the Hindu-Muslim Unity. I could have never allowed publication of the article in question, had I seen the same before being printed. I am doing the needful to assure that such a mistake should not be repeated.

As my past and present activities are sufficiently known, I am sure no one will misunderstand me. I have no connection whatsoever with the weekly in question. It is not possible for a keeper of Press to go through each and every matter that is being printed in his press. The policy to which I and my colleagues in the press are wedded can be very well seen through the columns of our own paper "The Inquilab daily". It is thoroughly nationalist and confirmed believer in Hindu-Muslim Unity on the lines of Karachi Congress Resolution.

GREATEST MENACE TO INDIAN INDUSTRIES

(Continued from page 16.)

their movement at the cheapest possible rates.

The menace of foreign capital invading the industrial field is assuming such proportions that it devolves on us to put together all our resources and offer a united front to counteract the effect from this exploitation. I would cite only two industries, viz: Indian Cigarette Industry and Dry Cells and Batteries Industries, which suffer thus.

MANUFACTURERS TO CONFER.

We must try to be self-sufficient, so far as our raw products are concerned. It is desirable that we must give encouragement to such industries as only use indigenous products. Every effort will have to be made to find out the sources of raw products required by us and I may tell you that this Association proposes very shortly to call a meeting of all the manufacturers of the Presidency with a view to finding out the way as to how we should concentrate our attention on the accessibility and availability of all our raw products."

The Report was adopted at the meeting.

SALE OF MISSION PROPERTY

Indian Christians Appeal To Foreign Missions

Mr. A. Dharan Dass, President, U. P. Indian Christian Association, &c., writes:—

The Indian Christian community had been most heartily co-operating with foreign Christian Missions in building up the Indian Church

All the work started by foreign missions has to be continued by Indian Christians, and the withdrawal of funds for the maintenance of that work should be gradual, so that the work might not close down. But what many missions have started doing at present is, closing down institutions on the plea of paucity of funds discharging Indian agency and selling off property.

All this work—schools, colleges, hospitals, widows' homes, orphanages, etc., etc., started by foreign missions—has to be carried on by the Indian Christians, and it is they who are now to take a leading part in educating the young in tending the sick and suffering and befriending the outcaste. But most of our present missionaries are acting contrary to their professed aims and objects, and in their greed for gold, or putting it in the words of these missions themselves, for the needs of their missions and home boards are robbing Peter to pay Paul.

I would urge all Foreign Christian Missions in India to stay the sales of the properties for the time being, consult the Indian Christian Community and discuss our viewpoint in their mission meetings, forward their recommendations to their Home Boards, and have the whole question re-considered in the light of the demands of the Indian Christian community, so that a permanent rift may not be caused between the Indian Church and Foreign Missions, the objects of both of which are admittedly the same.

IMPRESSIONS OF A EUROPEAN TOUR

(Continued from page 6.)

so far. Tired by a sense of uncertainty, increase of economic rigidity and added demands in association with military preparations and moves. Anxious because it is felt and feared that Germany might, if matters continue as now, get involved in an armed conflict. The industries in Germany are working at high speed. Germany's share in the world's total industrial production is now estimated at fifteen per cent in comparison with a little over eight per cent in 1932 The increase is greatly accounted by the concentration on armament expansion. There is nothing like a corresponding increase of consumption goods. Between 1933 and 1939 Germany's debts have nearly trebled and the currency circulation has almost doubled. Over 500,000 women have been drawn as wage earners, the needs of armament expansion asserting over a proclaimed Nazi philosophy in regard to women. Life in Berlin is freer in ways than in Vienna or Prague. A Government propaganda has greatly asserted in the direction of supporting the opinion that Germany is threatened from outside.

★

ZURICH.—Zurich is the biggest town in Switzerland, though not the capital town, which is Bern. Zurich is also the principal town in the German speaking part of Switzerland. In the course of the last few years I have had occasion to visit Zurich about a dozen times. Never have I found Zurich with an attitude so distinctly against Germany as this time. There is keen attention to resist Nazi aggression and a revulsion against Nazi methods. Zurich now speaks more French and reads more French papers than it used to before. One Swiss told me that if things continued like this in some time more you will hear only "Swiss German," sounding very different from German spoken in Germany, and French. Switzerland remains extremely alert to the international situation and does not oversee the possibility of her getting involved in the event of a conflict breaking out. From the nature of Swiss military preparations it is fairly evident that Switzerland expects threat from Germany and Italy and looks upon France as a Power that will be on her side Entering Switzerland, coming from Eastern and Central Europe, is as getting into a new world.

★

PARIS.—The frontier station between Switzerland and France reminds one well of this change. Travel becomes again normal and easy. As one enters Paris one is struck by an absence of tension of the nature that has entered even into private lives in Central and Eastern Europe. One begins to wonder at people being able to move about and talk freely. There is no doubt of France to-day forming one of the strongest of bulwarks against the totalitarian system encompassing the whole of Europe and the Axis Powers extending a hegemony. Life goes on normally in Paris. Montparnasse and Montmarte are gay as ever. But there is no mistaking a serious view taken of the international tension in Paris. France reckons well on the possibility of sharp turns ensuing. At the same time there is as well added preparedness and increased confidence. There is no panic and little of excitement. The Frenchman can be remarkably composed at times. A critical care to London is also not absent in Paris.

STORY OF DESHMUKH'S EXPLOITS

Clash Follows Attempt To Grab Property

(From Our Own Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) (By Mail).

The story of how a Deshmukh in order to exploit a poor cultivator pretended to help him with the avowed intention of robbing him of landed property of the cultivator has come to light from a glimpse into police records of the Hyderabad District Police.

It is stated that one Chandi Narsiah of Samandar Lingapur, Karimnagar District, was indebted to a Sahukar, and though frequently threatened with legal proceedings, he expressed himself unable to liquidate the debt. At such a juncture an influential Deshmukh (a small zamindar) named Rajeshwar Rao guaranteed Chandi Narsiah that he would save him from the clutches of the Sahukar, if he would transfer the land to him. The illiterate ryot transferred the lands to the said Deshmukh and they both cultivated it jointly for some time.

The Deshmukh then endeavoured to eject Chandi Narsiah from the joint holding, but Chandi Narsiah claimed that the lands should be restored to him. On a certain day when Chandi Narsiah and his two sons were working in the field the Deshmukh appeared on the scene with a number of followers armed with guns and lathis. A melee between the parties ensued and in the scuffle it is alleged the Deshmukh broke the arm of Chandi Narsiah and one of his sons and killed the other son. Twentyeight persons were subsequently arrested by the police but the clever Deshmukh made good his scape.

REORGANISATION OF RURAL LIFE

Bihar Finance Minister On Importance Of Co-op. Movement

MUZAFFARPUR, Aug. 21.

"Government are determined to rehabilitate and reconstruct the co-operative movement in the province within the shortest possible time. A practical scheme for this purpose is being evolved. I envisage reconstruction as a means to reorganise life in the countryside with the villages as the centre and focus of organised progress".

Thus observed the Hon. Mr. Anugrahanarayan Sinha, Finance Minister, Bihar, inaugurating the 21st session of the Bihar Co-operative Federation Congress here, under the presidentship of Dr. Radhakamal Mukherjee.

The Finance Minister continued:

"No country can achieve Swaraj until it has succeeded in ameliorating the economic condition of its people. We must, however, be very clear in our mind as to the lines of this economic programme. Our province being mainly an agricultural province, it will not be enough for us to make an attempt merely to supply cheap credit to our villagers. It should be our duty to assist them towards supplementing their resources by increasing their productive capacity.

Our effort, therefore, should be in the words of the Prime Minister not only to rehabilitate and reconstruct the movement but to make it more beautiful and convert it into an instrument for making the life of the village communities fuller in every way". —United Press.

Reception To Barsi City Father

(From Our Correspondent)

BARSI, August 20

Mr. G. R. Kale, Municipal Councillor and President of the local branch of Hindu Mahasabha, who was sentenced for offering Satyagraha in the Nizam's dominion, came here this morning after his release from jail.

On his arrival, Mr. G. R. Kale was given a rousing reception, on the R.S.S. ground, and taken in procession to his house.

Shortage of fodder is feared if rains hold off for some more days.

At a meeting of the Vairag (Tal Barsi) Radical Committee, a resolution protesting against the Working Committee for taking disciplinary action against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was passed. Another resolution congratulated Mr. Bose for his devotion to Congress.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN IMPORTS OF YARN IN INDIA

Cloth Imports 40.4 Million Yds. In June

The Sea-Borne trade returns for the month of June 1939, reveal a fairly substantial increase in the imports of cotton yarn into British India during the month, as compared with June 1938, owing to considerably larger shipments from Japan. The imports of cotton piecegoods also were a little higher than the figures for the corresponding month of 1938.

Cotton Yarn.—The aggregate imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions rose from 2.1 million lbs. to 3.2 million lbs., of which 2.9 million lbs. came from Japan as against 950,000 lbs. in June 1938. Arrivals from both the United Kingdom and China dropped from 545,000 lbs. and 547,000 lbs. to 385,000 lbs. and 33,000 lbs. respectively.

In the case of grey yarn, arrivals advanced from 1.1 million lbs. to 1.7 million lbs., made up of 968,000 lbs. of single yarn and 716,000 lbs. of folded yarn. Of the singles yarn imports, 455,000 lbs. consisted of counts 31s to 40s, of which Japan shipped 398,000 lbs. (as against a bare 4,000 lbs. in June last year); and 465,000 lbs. of yarn of counts over 50s. of which Japan supplied 378,000 lbs. (as against 14,000 lbs. in June last year). China's sendings of yarn of over 50s declined from 121,000 lbs. to 33,000 lbs.

In the case of grey folded yarn, Japan improved her shipments of counts 26s to 50s from 68,000 lbs. to 234,000 lbs. of counts 51s to 80s from 21,000 lbs. to 437,000 lbs. while China who shifted 354,000 lbs. and 44,000 lbs. respectively in June last year, sent nothing under either of these ranges during the month under review.

Arrivals of bleached yarn totalled 119,000 lbs., as compared with 187,000 lbs. in June a year ago. Of the 91,000 lbs. of singles yarn imported during the month, the United Kingdom contributed 41,000 lbs. of yarn of counts 31s to 40s and 42,000 lbs. of counts over 50s, as compared with 63,000 lbs. and 92,000, in June last year. In folded yarn, Japan's shipment of counts 26s to 50s declined from 27,00 lbs. to 14,000 lbs.

Imports of coloured yarn rose from 34,000 lbs. in June last year to 98,000 lbs. during the month under review, made up entirely of single yarn, of which the United Kingdom shipped 34,000 lbs. of yarn of counts is 1s to 30s; 26,000 lbs. of yarn of counts 31s to 40s, and 22,000 lbs. of yarn of counts over 50s, as compared with 7,000 lbs., 6,000 lbs., and 20,000 lbs. respectively in June a year ago.

In the case of mercerised yarns, imports for the month rose by nearly half a million lbs. to 1.3 million lbs., made up almost wholly of folded yarns, Japan shipped 27,000 lbs. of counts 26s to 50s (as against 7,000 lbs. in June last year); 1.1 million lbs. of counts 51s to 80s (as against 674,000 lbs. in the same month last year), and 126,000 lbs. of counts over 80s (as against 133,000 lbs. in June 1938).

COTTON PIECEGOODS

The total quantity of cotton piecegoods imported during the month of June amounted to 40.4 million yards as compared with 39.2 million yards in June a year ago. Sendings from the United Kingdom dropped from 17.9 million yards to 13.9 million yards, while those from Japan advanced from 20.5 million yards to 24.9 million yards.

Plain Grey Goods.—Imports of plain grey goods fell away from 9.5 million yards to 5.1 million yards, chiefly due to a substantial decline in the shipments from Japan, which amounted to 4.9 million yards as against 8.8 million yards in June 1938. Sendings from the United Kingdom also dropped by over half a million yards to 186,000 yards.

BORDERED GREY GOODS

In the case of bordered grey goods, imports during the month at 6.0 million yards compared with 5.9 million yards in June a year ago. While sendings from Japan increased by 1.5 million yards to 5.3 million yards, this was more than offset by the fall in the imports from the United Kingdom which amounted to 719,000 yards as against 2.1 million yards in June 1938.

Bleached Goods.—In bleached goods, imports during the month amounted to 13.4 million yards as compared with 13.8 million yards in the corresponding month of last year. The United Kingdom and Japan sent 7.8 million yards and 4.9 million yards as against 8.8 million yards and 4.5 million yards respectively in June last year.

Printed Goods.—The total arrivals of printed goods advanced from 5.4 million yards in June last year to 9.7 million yards. Imports from the United Kingdom dropped from 3.2 million yards to 2.2 million yards, while those from Japan advanced from 2.1 million yards to 6.9 million yards.

Dyed Goods.—Imports under this category rose from 4.2 million yards in June last year to 5.4 million yards during the month. Here again, while sendings from the United Kingdom dropped by 100,000 yards to 2.8 million yards, those from Japan advanced from 1.1 million yards to 2.4 million yards.

WOVEN COLOURED GOODS.

The total imports of woven coloured goods during the month amounted to 764,000 yards as compared with 334,000 yards in June a year ago. The United Kingdom and Japan sent 133,000 yards and 562,000 yards as against 77,000 yards and 146,000 yards respectively in June last year.

Fents.—The total imports of fents dropped from 501,000 lbs. in June last year to 407,000 lbs. during the month under review. Arrivals from Japan rose from 136,000 lbs. to 177,000 lbs., while those from the United Kingdom and the United States of America declined from 148,000 lbs. and 214,000 lbs. in June last year to 123,000 lbs. and 105,000 lbs. respectively. Of the month's imports, 403,000 lbs. (or nearly 2.3 million yards) were made up of fents of cotton not exceeding four yards in length.

Artificial Silk Yarn.—Imports of artificial silk yarn during the month shot up from 558,000 lbs. in June last year to 2.6 million lbs. Arrivals from Japan, which declined from 2.1 million lbs. in June 1937 to 211,000 lbs. in June last year, advanced to 1.5 million lbs. during the month under review. Italy came next with 1.1 million lbs. as against 338,000 lbs. in June a year ago.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods.—In the case of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk, imports advanced from 1.7 million yards in June last year to 4.0 million yards, of which 3.9 million yards came from Japan (as against 1.5 million yards in June a year ago). In artificial silk mixed goods, arrivals rose from 336,000 yards in June last year to 492,000 yards, owing to an increase in Japanese shipments (423,000 yards compared with 309,000 yards in June 1938).

EXPORTS

General.—There was a slight improvement in the exports of both Indian mill-made cotton yarn and piecegoods during the month of June as compared with the shipments for the same month last year.

Cotton Yarn.—The total exports of Indian yarn amounted to 3.5 million lbs. as compared with 2.8 million lbs. in June 1938. Sendings to Burma advanced from 1.1 million lbs., to 1.6 million lbs; Turkey, Asiatic, took 71,000 lbs. as against 2,000 lbs; Syria 322,000 lbs. as against 186,000 lbs; Hongkong 674,000 lbs. as against 652,000 lbs., and "other countries" 332,000 lbs. as against 117,000 lbs. As against these increases, shipments to Iraq fell from 142,000 lbs. to 73,000 lbs; Aden and Dependencies took 135,000 lbs. against 143,000 lbs., Straits Settlements 177,000 lbs. against 227,000 lbs., while there were no exports to Siam who took 90,000 lbs. in June last year.

Cotton Piecegoods.—The total shipments of cotton piecegoods during the month advanced by 1.5 million yards to 17.3 million yards.

"COUGH WEATHER"

TONIGHT

Quick changes in temperature cause hacking, racking coughs. They usually become more acute at bedtime... disturb your sleep, make you feel miserable.

You can stop a cough quickly and effectively with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Chamberlain's gives quick relief to inflamed areas, breaks up congestion and clears air passages, permitting you to breathe more freely. Chamberlain's is free from harmful drugs... it is pleasant to take and is suitable for all the family.

Buy Chamberlain's today... to stop that cough tonight.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

'HARLENE' HAIR-DRILL

Restores Thick, Strong, Healthy Hair

2 Minutes' Daily Hair-Drill with Harlene will keep your Hair Youthful and Virile

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For over 50 years the name of "Harlene" has stood paramount and supreme. Thin, Impoverished and Skimpy Hair becomes thick, virile, and richly abundant! Straggly, Brittle, Splitting Hair becomes elegantly neat, obedient to brush and comb, soft and silky! Falling Hair is stopped and new Healthy Hair commences to grow upon bald patches!

Special Notice to Ladies with FAIR HAIR

HARLENE CAMOMILE GOLDEN HAIR WASH puts the "sunshine" tint into Fair Hair that has become dull and lost its tone. All fair-haired ladies should try it at once

CREMEX SHAMPOO

Rich, creamy, fragrant CREMEX is a sheer delight to use. It is super-cleansing, super-refreshing. Removes all traces of scurf and dandruff, leaving the scalp beautifully cleansed and invigorated. Free burnishing rinse included.

UZON BRILLIANTINE

Nothing has yet been discovered to equal the effect of "UZON"! Especially valuable to those with dry scalp, it adds a final touch of distinction to the hair which is unobtainable by any other means. In liquid or solidified form.

FROM ALL BAZAARS AND STORES.

EDWARDS HARLENE LTD., 20/26 Lamb's Conduit St., London, England

SPECULATIVE DEMAND FOR SUGAR

Market Dull

Bombay, Aug. 23.

JAVA SUGAR.

Since our last review local market for ready Java sugar continued to remain dull and depressed with a decline of 4 to 5 annas per cwt. due to heavy stocks large arrivals and pressure of sales by weakholders as well as outsiders at competitive rates. As regards forward positions owing to weakness in ready naturally there was nervousness amongst dealers and outsiders which resulted in liquidation for August/September shipments and business was done for August at Rs. 4-10-0 and September at Rs. 4-11-6 to Rs. 4-12-0 per cwt. Most of the business was of the nature of settlements between parties. Owing to disparity between local and Java market there were occasional enquiries from Out Ports and some sales were made by dealers for ready steamers and September on above basis. During the week no direct business was placed in the market by any of the Importers owing to big disparity between Java and the local market but on the contrary there were occasional enquiries for resales in Java and it is understood some resales have taken place in Java on the basis of Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5 per cwt cif Bombay. At the close tone of the market was very steady with an advance of about 2 annas per cwt, owing to some local and speculative demand due to recent news about war scare.

INDIAN SUGARS

Local stocks are very small and prices are fluctuating according to movement of Java sugar. Both Calcutta and Cawnpore markets were reported unchanged. Business was mostly restricted to ready delivery as forward prices were far above replacing cost. As regards future course of the market the situation is uncertain and will depend upon the movement of the next crop about which so far no reliable reports are available.

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal market there was an advance of 4, 3 and 3 points in September, December and March respectively while on the London Terminal market there was a decline of 1/2, 1 and 3/4d. in December, March and May respectively. Java market was reported quiet, and unchanged. There were some enquiries for resales from India but business was difficult except for small quantities owing to freight engagements of the Java Exporters and want of enquiries from other Eastern destinations.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There was no interest in Indian sugar except for ready as forward prices ruling in supplying centres were much above those ruling in Cawnpore and Calcutta markets. As regards Java sugar, there was little interest and prices fluctuated according to reports received from Bombay. Tone was uncertain

GENERAL.

Local market for ready Java sugar is likely to remain quiet with a possibility of small decline in present prices as local stocks are heavy and large arrivals are expected in course of next weeks. As regards future course of the market, is uncertain at the moment and will depend upon the movement of foreign markets in the course of next few days and also on the fresh reports about the political developments in Europe.

JOBLESS CHEMISTS IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

To afford facilities to young unemployed chemists in securing suitable appointments, the Institution of Chemists (India) has decided to compile a classified list of unemployed chemists for information of those who require the services of chemists.

The chemists who are still unemployed should write to the Hon. Asstt. Secretary, Institution of Chemists (India). Chemical Department, Medical College, Calcutta.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON SEVENTEEN POINTS DOWN

Indian Selling In London Silver

STOCK EXCHANGE DEVELOPES CHEERFUL SENTIMENT

Small Recession In Broach

BOMBAY, August 23.

NEW YORK COTTON

The opening on New York Cotton Exchange was slightly lower owing to easy Liverpool cables. Traders await foreign political developments. Later, pressure ceased with October quoting at 8.74.

In the local market prices slightly eased under renewed selling.

BULLION

Gold was steady and unchanged in London market.

Silver rates declined under the pressure from India. Speculators took the advantage of decline and their buying support arrested further fall.

Prices in local market were influenced by disappointing reports from overseas.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

After being dull and easier during the opening, prices occasionally showed some improvement. Gilts were quiet and the Indian Sterling Loan opened unchanged.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, Aug. 23.

Previous closing	8.77
To-day's opening	8.75
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	8 60
Difference	—.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

Previous closing	4.45
To-day's opening	4.46
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	4.45
Difference	nil.

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939 ..... Rs. 156-12

April May 1940 151-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 23.

New York Cotton was slightly easier following lower Liverpool cables with operators generally hesitant awaiting developments in foreign political situation.

The trading in October began at 8.75 i.e. two points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered hedging but subsequently the pressure ceased with October hovering around 8.74.

BOMBAY COTTON
Late Trading

Bombay, Aug. 23.

The trading in Broach July Aug. commenced at Rs. 158-14. Movements were narrowed with Broach finally being quoted at Rs. 158-12.

April-May opened at Rs. 153-6 and closed at Rs. 152-14.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 23.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.72/8.72) 8.75/8.74

December 8.59/8.57) 8.62/8.61

January (8.44/8.44) unquoted

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

American October (4.49) 4.47

American December (4.42) 4.41

Giza October (6.50) 6.50

Giza December (6.50) 6.48

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Aug. 23.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1) 1-1

Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop August September (£20 7/8 sellers) £21 1/4 sells

Dundee August (£23 3/4) £23 3/4

Lightning August (£22 1/4) £22 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/4 paid and value) 8 5/8 buyers.

Forward October December (8 5/8 paid and value) 8 7/16 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July August (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta July (£12 3/4 quoted) £12 11/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata July (£11 9/16 quoted) £11 7/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal August (£12 1/16 sellers) £12 1/8 seller

METALS

Tin (£229 7/8 buyers, £230 sellers) £229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£16 buyers £16 1/16 sellers. Barely stedy) £16 1/8 buyers; £16 3/16 sellers. Steady

Copper (£50 1/4 to £50 3/4) £50 1/4 Buyers to £50 3/4

Iron (£102) £102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT
Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

The Liverpool wheat market closed at 45 7/8d. for October position to-day while yesterday's closing was 45 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 23.

Chicago wheat opened steady with Sept. at 0.67-1/4. Prices improved on improved outside enquiry and shattered local and professional support influenced by the steadiness abroad with the rate rising to 0.68.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 23.

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 23.

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.13
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Aug. 23.

Previous closing	176.71
To-day's opening	176.71
To-day's closing	176.71

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 22

London Exchanges opened with the Sterling-Dollar at 4.68.13 and continued dull and inactive in the absence of any interest.

France opened at 176.71 and remained quiet and featureless.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13200) 13.202

New York on Bombay (34 99) 35.00

Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8

London on Milan (89.02) 89.07

London on Shanghai (6-3 15/32) 6-3 11/16

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 1 to 1 1/8 per cent

4 months 7/8 to 15/16 per cent 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cents

6 months (1 1/4 to 1 3/8 per cent) 1 3/4 to 1 3/4 per cent.

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2

Silver (18 7/16d) 18 1/16d.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug. 23.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay Decline on Indian selling. Speculators bought at the decline. Market Quiet.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 23.

Spot (18 7/16d) 18 1/16d—3/8

Forward (19 5/16d.) 17 15/16d.—3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 23.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (7-3-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION
Latest Night Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Silver ready	47	14	0
Silver Shravan (Second)	47	11	0
Silver Bhadrapad	47	8	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	2	3
Gold Shravan (Second)	37	2	6
Gold Bhadrapad	37	3	0
Sovereign	23	10	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED
Closing Night Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Wheat September	3	1	0
Wheat January	3	4	9
Wheat May	3	4	3
Linseed September	5	3	6
Linseed May	4	15	6
Groundnuts Aug.	31	11	0
Groundnuts Feby	30	11	6
Castorseeds Sept.	29	8	0
Castorseeds May	28	9	0
Cottonseeds Sept.	28	0	0
Cottonseeds May	22	5	3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 23.

Liverpool wheat opened very steady with lower North-American cables offset by the covering on continued European tension but later plate hedging appeared.

3½% GOVT. LOAN
Latest Quotation

Bombay, Aug. 23.

3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 96/5 after declining to Rs. 95/14.

3½% INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 23.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £82

Closing quotations of the same Loan on the previous days were:—

Tuesday August 15, £83 3/4

Wednesday August 16, £84

Thursday August 17, £83 3/4

Friday August 18, £83 1/2

Monday, August 21, £82 3/4

Tuesday, August 22, £82.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 23.

London Stock Exchange after an early hesitant sentiment became cheerful.

Giltedged Securities were quiet. Three and half per cent was quoted at £82 i.e. unchanged from the last closing.

INDIAN LOANS

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/2) £92 1/2.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£81) 82.

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£10s 1/2) £105 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£106 1/2) £107

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£101 1/2) £102

5 per cent 1942-47 (£194) £104 1/2

4 per cent (£95) £95

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1045-55 (£97 1/2) £98

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Concols (£62 1/2) £63 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Conversian Loan (£89) £90

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

5 per cent Funding Loan (£103) £103 1/2

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£88) £89

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£102 Ex Div) £102 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-0) 15-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (55-10 1/2) 56-7 1/2

Hydro-Electric (dol 3 1/4) dol 3 1/8

Elec. Music Industry (9-3) 9-3

Princhin Johnson (21-6) 21-4 1/2

Imperial Chemical (20-3) 29.

Woolsworth New Ordinary (62-3) 61-10 1/2 ...

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£17) £17

Dunlop Rubber (26-0)

Unilever Ordinary (31-0) 32-4 1/2

Ford Motors (15-6) 15-6

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£47 1/2) £48

British American Tobacco Ordinary (83-1 1/2) 85-7 1/2

Carreas 'A' (£6 1/4) £6 1/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (123-9) 125-7 1/2

P and O S N Common Deferred (17-0) 17-0

Distillers (92-3) 92-6

Bredford Dye (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2

British Celanese (5-3) 5-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (28-0) 27-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (27-6) 27-9

Fine Cotton Spinners 2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (16-4 1/2) 16-9

Inter lickels (dol. 49 1/8) dol. 49 3/4

Indian Iron (35) 34-4 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (15-7 1/2) 15-7 1/2

Donaro Tea (30-0) 30-0

Empire of India (23-1 1/2) 22

JUTES

Barnagore (£10 1/4) £10 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-9) 22-6

Gula Kelampong (16-3) 17-6

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-10 1/2) 26-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (26-3) 26-10 1/2

Burma Corporation (7-6) 7-6

Rio Tintos (£10) £9 3/4

East Rant Proprietors (46-3) 46-3

Rand Mines (£8 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14 7/8) £14 7/8

Associated Portland Cement (67-6) 67-1 1/2

Trinidad Leaseholds (79-4 1/2) 79-4 1/2

Sub Nigel £10 5/8) £10 1/2

Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 26-3

Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2

Anglo Iranian (67-6) 67-6

Burma Oil (65-0) 65-7 1/2

Mexican Eagle (6-0) 6-1 1/2

Shell Transport (78-9) 80-7 1/2

Royal Dutch (£31 3/4) £32 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Wester Ordinary (£26 1/4) /26 3/4

London Midland Ordinary (£12) £12

London North Eastern Def (£3) £3

London Southern Def (£12) £12

London Transport 5 per cent (£110 1/2) £110

London Transport 'C' (£66) £66

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 23.

The following are the opening ... General Motors (dol. 43) dol. 43-9.

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 1/4) dol 23 5/8

U. S. Common New Stock (dol 43 7/8) dol 44 3/4

U. S. Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 108 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
Small Gains After Initial Marking Down

LONDON, Aug. 23.

On the Stock Exchange, after an initial marking down, there was a slight rally and prices in most groups closed around day's opening levels with occasional small net gains.

Wall Street opened easier.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE
Jutes Steady: Hukumchand Declines

CALCUTTA, August 23.

Jutes ruled steadier again to-day in sympathy with good outside support and fair business was reported. Hukumchands on the other hand both ordinary and preference issues recorded a sharp fall on heavy selling pressure. Coals remained more or less unaltered. Teas were neglected. In the miscellaneous section, speculative issues displayed a shade better market to-day in view of good buying support from professional bazar operators as well as from outsiders and shares values were marked up than their recent setbacks. In Government Securities better market was again witnessed on better London advices.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent. Paper 83-4 small lot; 3-1/2 per cent. Paper 96-1; three per cent Loan 1951-54 99-5; 3 per cent. Loan 1961-65 96-13; five per cent. 1945-55 113-2 small lot; five per cent. 1940-43 Loan 103-8.

Banks:—Imperial Conty. 380; Reserve 109.

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi 41; Bowreah a pref. 169 small lot; New Victoria ord. annas 12.

Coals:—Amalgamated 23-11; Bhulanbararee 7-4; Borrea pref. 120; Bokaro and Ramgur 13-1; Auction Mundulpoor 7-4; Samla 1-2; Sendra 7-13; Talcher annas 12.

Jutes:—Anglo India 308; Anglo India pref. 150-8; Barnagore 135 small lot; Bally 175; Howrah 48-10; Hukumchand annd 14! Hukumchand pref. 25-8; Kamarhatty 440; Lansdowne 135; Lawrence pref. 127; National 20 small lot; Orient 165; Presidency 3-3; Reliance 54-8.

Miscellaneous:—Bisra Stone Lime 91; Burma Corpn. 4-15 ex div.; Indian Copper 1-9; Dhodesia Copper 1-3; Dalmia Cent ord. 10-2; U. P. Elec. 162; Burn and Co. ord. 268; Indian Iron and Steel 24; Steel Corpn. ord. 11-5; Balmer Lawrie 263-8; Calcutta Silk Manfg. pref. 101; Dunlop Rubber ord. 18-4; Indo Burma Petroleum ord. 107; India Paper Pulp 84; Titaghur Paper A ordy. 12; Titaghur Paper B ordy. 11-10; Titaghur Paper first pref. 168; Titaghur Paper small odd lot; Midnapore Zemindary 56-8; Balrampore 7-7; Champaran 11-8 small odd lot.

Teas:—Gungaram 314 small lot; New Dooars ord. 770 ex div.—A. P.

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

MADRAS, August 23.

3 per cent. 1942 Government of India Loan Rs. 102-8.

3-1/2 per cent. G. P. Notes Rs. 95-12.

4 per cent. 1960-70 Government of India Loan Rs. 110-4.

3-1/2 per cent. 1956-61 Cochin Loan Rs. 102-2.

3 per cent. 1956-61 Mysore Loan Rs. 102-5.

4 per cent. 1953-63 Mysore Loan Rs. 112-8.

6-1/2 per cent. 1941-51 Mysore Loan Rs. 108-15.

3-1/2 per cent. 1956 Travancore Loan Rs. 102-14.

3 per cent. 1953 Madras Loan Rs. 98-10.

3 per cent. 1959 Madras Loan Rs. 89-2.

4 per cent. 1953 Madras Municipal Debs. Rs. 106-14.

Reserve Bank Shares Rs. 110.

Indian Bank Rs. 22-4.

Pankaja Mills Rs. 78-12.

Chembta Peak Estates Rs. 2-8.

Nilgiri Neergundi Estates ordy. Rs. 1/2.

Rajagiri Rubber Rs. 2-15.

Hindustan Investment and Final Trust Rs. 12.

Spencer "B" Rs. 5-8-6.

Steel Corporation of Bengal ordy. Rs. 11-2.

Indian Iron and Steel Rs. 23-10.

Madras Telephone Rs. 16-8.

Ford Motor ordy. stock sh. 16.

Note:—Market Steady. Better inquiry, for Government Securities. Restricted business. Operators watching European developments.

London Stock Exchange Recover Early Looses

London, Aug. 22.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:—

"Unexpected announcement of the proposed Russo-German Agreement created all-round setback in markets although at the close some recovery was apparent Gild-edged closed a point to point and a half above the worst while industrial and other markets regained most of their earlier losses. Future trend however must necessarily depend entirely on immediate political moves.

Cammell Laird	6/6
Richard Thomas	3/-
Westland Aircraft	6/9
Imperial Airways	33/3
Moris Motors	30/-
Tube Investments	87/6
Anglo-Alpha Cement	4,9
Turner Newall	77/9
British Celanese II	12/3
Assam Dooars	£35 1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 22.

T. T. London on: —	
New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.71
Berlin	11.67 1/2
Madrid	43.25
Montreal	4.62 1/16
Amsterdam	8.73 1/2
Brussels	27.65 1/2
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.72 3/8
Copenhagen	29 40
Stockholm	19.39 1/4
Oslo	19.90 5/8

Prohibition & Simla's Duty

Defence Expenditure Must Be Retrenched To Help Provinces, Says Satyamurti

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A warning to the Government of India that if it does not help the provinces in their prohibition campaign by releasing next year five crores of rupees which could be easily raised by economy in expenditure on defence, the Congress provinces would precipitate a first class constitutional crisis, was given by Mr. S. Satyamurti in an interview to the "Chronicle."

Referring to the enforcement of prohibition in Bombay, Mr. Satyamurti said:—"I am very glad to learn that prohibition in Bombay city has so far been successful. There are difficulties especially because the neighbouring area which is easily accessible by quick suburban electric trains is not yet 'dry.' That problem will have to be tackled by the Government very soon. I have every confidence that the Bombay Government will succeed in making Bombay city dry. It is up to all the good citizens of Bombay to help the Government in this true nation building work.

FINANCE PROBLEM.

"Of course there is the difficulty of finance. The Bombay Government are doing their best to raise money by taxing the rich to serve the poor. But all their taxation measures will not give them enough money. It is therefore the duty of the Central Government to help the Provinces. They can, by retrenchment on defence and other expenditure, easily release five crores next year which they should distribute to the Provinces. Or they will have to devise other means. If the Government of India do not do this, there will be a first class constitutional crisis in all the Provinces as Sardar Vallabhbhai has already indicated.

LABOUR PROBLEMS.

Referring to labour problems in Bombay, Mr. Satyamurti said:—"One of the difficult problems the Bombay Government is labour. Labour leaders must realise that even a Congress Government cannot afford to be unjust either to capital or to labour. Of course, a Congress Government is bound to support labour in its legitimate demands but it must also, as a Government, enforce law and order and prevent the disappearance of industries from the province. It is up to the capitalists to remember that without labour they cannot get on and they should meet the legitimate claims of labour more than half way even in these difficult times. It is also up to labour, and their leaders to remember the difficulties of the industry. The Government will always act as a just arbitrator between the two interests."

SOCIAL SERVICE IN CITIES
Mr. Joshi On Responsibilities Of State And Individual

The responsibilities of the State in providing housing facilities, unemployment insuranae health insurance, and other facilities were stressed by Mr. N. M. Joshi in a speech he delivered on Wednesday on the methods of social service in large cities organised by Y.M.C.A. (Student Branch) in the lecture series popularly known as the concern of a good neighbour series.

Mr. Joshi said that problems in large cities like Bombay were essentially different from problems which arose in rural areas. Generally social service was necessitated to alleviate misery or distress. The lack of opportunity which arose under such circumstances essentially created a feeling of doing social service. The motive was one of being fair to one's neighbour and to do justice to him.

But good neighbourliness alone would not solve the problems that arose in large cities. Social service could be through the Government or Municipality, wherever necessary arose as well as through voluntary organisations or individuals.

FIRST AID

He believed in rendering 'first aid' when necessity arose. There was a preventive side as well as a constructive side to social service.

The problem of poverty, unemployment, housing, sanitation and other allied problems that arose in large cities could not be solved unless the Government undertook appropriate measures of economic relief. Such problems should be tackled only in a proper and scientific manner.

Mr. Joshi appealed to those who live in labour areas to study the problem of wages and take part in the agitation for better wages.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED.

BOMBAY, August 23.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Gogra of 3,216 reg. tons Capt. A. A. Lewis, arrived from Calcutta via Madras, Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports, with coal and general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s s.s. Victoria of 7,145 reg. tons, Capt. D. Carini, arrived from Shanghai via Singapore and Colombo, with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED.

F. F. Campbell and Coy.'s s.s. City of Corinth of 3,424 reg. tons, Capt. C. Collard, sailed for Marmagoa, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, with local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Gondara of 3,190 reg. tons, Capt. E. Davies, sailed for Moulmein, in water ballast.

O. S. Kaisha's s.s. Borneo Maru of 4,262 reg. tons, Capt. H. Sato, sailed for Kobe via Singapore, with local and same bottom cargo.

Turner Morrison & Coy.'s s.s. Rajput of 3,393 reg. tons, Capt. J. Murray, sailed for Bhavnagar, with same bottom cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s s.s. Victoria of 7145 reg. tons, Capt. D. Carini, sailed for Genoa via Aden, with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING.

The following vessels booked for Loading on 23-8-39.:—

S.S. Gogra (M. M. & Co.) for Karachi via Cutch and Kathiawar Ports.

S.S. Cathay (M. M. & Co.) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Bankura (M. M. & Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.

S. S. Warfield (M. M. & Co.) for Aden, Jeddah, Suez, Europe and American Ports.

S.S. Vithorlock (N. Y. K.) for China, Japan Ports via Karachi and Colombo.

S.S. Bidevind (Vol. Bros.) for American Ports via Karachi.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, August 23.

1 Borneo Maru 4264 Japan 23-8 O S K Kaisya

2 Uhenfels 4570 Bremen 25-8 L Edwards

4 City of Cardiff 2601 Navlakhi 27-8 K Nixon

6 Queda 4760 Karachi 23-8 M M

9 Abbekerk 4764 Brisbane 24-8 L Edwards Ltd.

10 Kenya 4646 Durban 30-8 M M

11 Mansei Maru 4823 Japan 29-8 O S K Kaisya

12 El Hind 3225 N F N F Scindia S N

14 Aspasia Nomikos 2894 Port Said 23-8 L Dreyfus

15 Mount Othrys 2956 Port Said 1-9 Ralli Bros.

16 City of Corinth 3424 Calcutta 23-8 F F Campbell

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 4890 Bussa 24-8 M M

6 Gogra 3128 Karachi N F M M & Co.

9 Hatimura 4158 N F N F M M & Co.

10/11 Rajput 3393 Bhavnagar 23-8 T Morrison

12/13 Sirsa 3387 Karachi 24-8 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Hashemj 296 Malabar Coast 23-8 S Hassum

B Pasha 3190 Rangoon 26-8 T Morrison

D/E Gandara 3190 N F 23-8 M M

H Shrivati 250 NF NF Malabar Steamship

H Revati 232 N F N F Malabar Steam ship

M Kaimarsund IX 611 N F N F Merchant S N.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Maloja 7-9-39 P and O S N

Rawalpindi 14-9-39 P and O S N

Strathedene 21-9-39 P and O S N

Cathay 24-9-39 P and O S N

Hanpura 21-9-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 20-9-39 K Nixon

Britannia 23-9-39 Anchor Line

FROM OSLO

Japan 6-9-39 L Edwards

FROM HAMBURG

Geierfels 10-9-39 L Edwards

Leibenfels 27-9-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Van Buren 7-9-39 F F Campbell

City of Rayville 5-9-39 L Edwards

Silverteak 29-8-39 Volkart Bros.

Pres Adams 26-8-39 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 11-9-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 28-9-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Melbourne Maru 15-9-39 O S Kaisha

Cathay 15-9-39 P and O S N

Conte Biancamano 28-9-39 L Triestino

Toyama Maru 26-9-39 N Y Kaisha

Canton 1-9-39 P and O S N

Tango Maru 25-8-39 N Y Kaisha

Viterlock 24-9-39 N Y Kaisha

London Maru 8-9-39 O S K Kaisya

FROM BASRA

Bankura 24-8-39 M M

Vasna 26-8-39 M M

Carignano 29-8-39 L Triestino

FROM SYDNEY

Strathallan 26-8-39 P and O S N

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalapalaka 22-8-39 Scindia S N

Orna 26-8-39 M M

Jalajyoti 26-8-39 Scindia S N

Jalaputra 28-8-39 Sc S N Coy

FROM DURBAN

Vita 28-8-39 M M

Takliwa 2-9-39 M M

FROM JAVA

Winkfield 22-8-39 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalaveera 26-8-39 Scindia S N

Burdwan 27-8-39 M M & Co

FROM RANGOON

Cranfield 17-8-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Warfield 22-8-39 M M

Toyama Maru 4-9-39 N Y Kaisha

Ehrenfels 24-8-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Narkunda 1-9-39 P and O S N

Carthage 16-9-39 P and O S N

Burdwan 29-8-39 P & O S N

Strathaird 22-9-39 P and O S N

Warfield 30-8-39 M M

Strathallan 26-8-39 P and O S N

Canton 2-9-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 8-9-39 Anchor Line

City of Benares 1-9-39 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Uhenfels 25-8-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Van Buren 9-9-39 F F Campbell

Bidevind 29-8-39 Volkart Bros

City of Corinth 23-8-39 F F Campbell

Pres Adams 26-8-39 F F Campbell

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 28-9-39 L Triestino

FOR PORT SAID

Aspasia Nomikos 28-8-39 L Dreyfus

Mount Athrys 1-9-39 Ralli Bros

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Viterlock 7-9-39 N Y Kaisha

Conte Verde 11-9-39 L Triestino

Toyama Maru 9-9-39 N Y Kaisha

Ranpura 31-8-39 P and O S N

Tango Maru 13-9-39 N Y Kaisha

Lahore 1-9-39 P and O S N

London Maru 25-9-39 O S K Kaisya

Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino

Rawalpindi 14-9-39 P and O S N

Mansei Maru 29-8-39 O S K Kaisya

Ryuhuku Maru 8-9-39 O S K Kaisya

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 24-8-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bandra 24-8-39 M M

Bankura 30-8-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 13-9-39 M M

Kenya 30-8-39 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-9-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Pasha 26-8-39 T Morrison

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 22-8-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

City of Venice 27-8-39 K Nixon

Viterlock 23-8-39 N Y Kaisha

City of Cardiff 26-8-39 J Finlay

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S City of Corinth 22-8-39

S S Lahore 21-8-39

S S Rajput 22-8-39

S S Sonavati 22-8-39

S S Gandara 22-8-39

S S Sirsa 23-8-39

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI, August 23.

To-day's closing quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cottonseed January	15	4	6
Punjab January	12	15	8
Dessi American Jan. Tone steady.	17	9	0
Wheat September	22	3	0
November	23	0	3
Tone steady.			
Gram September	29	13	6
November	29	12	6
Toria September	36	12	0
November	37	2	9
Cottonseed September	26	6	0
January	19	13	6
Tone firm.			

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Aug. 22.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug quoted £11/11/3

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. per ton Aug. quoted £12/15/0

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton Aug. quoted £13/3/9

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Aug-Sept sellers £11/10/0

Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug-Sept. sellers 11/5/0

Rozario Santa Fe Sept sellers 18

Barletta Russo ..... unquoted

South Australian ..... unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 22.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent £69 1/2

Indian stock 3 per cent 1948 £69

Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later £82

Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 ..... £105

Consols 2 1/2 per ceint £63

Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 ..... £89 1/2

War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 £88 1/2

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 ..... £108

Victory bonds Ex Div £102 1/4

Chartered Bank of I. A. and China Nominal £6 1/8

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London rep. £65

National Bank of India £27 1/2

CONGRESS AND SIND MINISTRY
Sarwan's Letter To Dr Chotiram

KARACHI, August 23.

The "United Press" learns that Dr. Chotiram P. Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, has received further advices from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee regarding the proposal to form a Congress Ministry in Sind. On the basis of this, it is learnt, Dr. Gidwani has addressed a letter to the Premier of Sind asking him to clarify the position in this regard to enable the Congress Party to consider the question.

It is ascertained that, after independently considering the proposals that might be made by the Premier in this connection, the advice of Sardar Patel will be sought by the Congress.—United Press.

Notice On Laxinarayan Press Cancelled

The public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

With reference to the Press Note of July 12 last, Government has cancelled its notice requiring Mrs. Mahatekar to deposit security as keeper of the Laxminarayan Press, Ahmednagar, in view of her apology and undertaking not to permit objectionable matter in her press in future.

Wall-Street Short Covering In N. Y. Cotton Market

OPERATORS CAUTIOUS PENDING CLEARER VIEW OF EUROPEAN SITUATION

Light Hedging And Favourable Weather Over Cotton Belt

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Foreign buying contributed to the early upturn on the New York cotton market which, however, subsequently quietened under a tendency to move cautiously pending a clearer view of the European situation.

Weather reports were favourable but hedge selling was light and the market ruled fairly steady.

The New York cotton market opened steady. Trade and spot house buying absorbed light hedging and local selling. Wall-street was covering on the firmness of stocks owing to less apprehension over Europe after overnight developments. The market closed steady.

At the opening October was quoted 3 points up at 8.72 which was the lowest level. Later on prices improved to 8.78 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 6 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 9.27 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was fairly steady and with small buying and closed at a rise of 6 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 8.92 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 4 points at 4.46 for October. Proposed Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact accentuated nervousness. Hedging met short covering and foreign and local buying on unsettled political outlook. The market eased on rumour that the Russo-German Pact will contain a clause banning Germany from attacking other States. American and Bombay hedging met trade calling and Bombay buying. The market closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 5.27 d. per lbs.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was better demand for Egyptian cotton and Giza futures closed at a rise of 11 to 2 points. Upper futures advanced 3 to 9 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was fairly steady. Sakels futures improved 2 to 3 points and Ashmouni futures gained 14 to 8 points.

MANCHESTER TRADE

The introduction of the subsidy for exports of American cotton has brought little further change in the prices of American and other cottons, a subsidy of 1 1/2 c. per lb. having apparently been fairly well discounted in advance. A good many traders, however, believe that a substantially lower level may be reached when the new crop begins to move, relieving the present tightness of the spot situation, and the ending of the uncertainty about the subsidy has not released a more confident demand for yarn or cloth.

Most producers have reported only small sales this week, the total turnover having probably been smaller than last week's. Selling rates in some of the overseas distributing centres, especially in India, appear to be well below replacement costs here, and the disparity is so great that many customers have lost interest for the present in local quotations. Where customers are prepared to pay current rates, moreover, they usually wish to buy for earlier delivery than, partly as a result of activity on Government account, most producers can give.

In the Far East Java has been the best buyer, providing a fairly steady stream of small orders for whites, prints, and dyed goods. Several Near Eastern customers have been in the market for small lots of greys and whites, and a fair trade, largely in specialities, has continued for South America and Northern Europe. The home trade and the Dominions have done a useful miscellaneous business.

A somewhat larger trade has been done in Egyptian twists and wefts this week. Orders for ring beams and coarse and medium wefts have fallen off, though American crop twist has attracted rather more attention. Specialities have been bought very sparingly.—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. Old October Highest (2-8 p.m.)	8.78+09
N. Y. Old October Lowest (10 a.m.)	8.72+03
Liverpool October Highest	4.49+07
Liverpool October Lowest	4.43+01

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co Liverpool cable:—

Effect subsidy rapidly wearing up due influence political developments.

Recommend transferring purchases to Liverpool distant contracts, scarcity developing.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Speculative short covering."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Early advance due speculative short covering later steadiness reflected lightness offerings.

Wall Street operators covered twelve thousand December notwithstanding weather more favourable scattered liquidation hedge selling otherwise featureless.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market firmed on foreign buying distants with trade and local buying nears.

NEW YORK COTTON

New Contracts

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

October	8.90 plus 07
December	8.77 plus 08
January	8.62 plus 06
March	8.62 plus 10
May	8.47 plus 09
July	8.31 plus 09

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 22.

October	8.77+08
December	8.64+08
January	8.48+06
March	8.44+10
May	8.29+11
July	8.12+10
Middling spot	9.27+08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug. 22.

October	8.87+06
December	8.73+08
January	8.59+06
Middling spot	8.92+04

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 22.

11 a.m. ranges.

October	8.75/8.76
December	8.62/8.62
March	8.40/8.40
Noon Call	
October	8.74
December	8.62
March	8.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 22.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days exports to the Continent	8,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

August	4.68+03
September	4.55+03
October	4.45+03
November	4.33+03
December	4.39+03
January	4.39+03
February	4.39+03
March	4.40+03
April	4.40+03
May	4.40+03
June	4.39+03
July	4.38+02
October	4.36
January	4.39
March	4.40
May	4.41
Middling spot	5.27+02
11-12 a.m. quotations.	
October	4.48
January	4.41

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 23

GOVT SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent Paper	96/3
4 per cent 1960-70	110/2
5 per cent 1945-55	113/8

BANKS.

Bank of Baroda	57
Bank of Hindustan	27/4
Bank of India	143/8
Central Bank	64/8
Imperial Bank F.P.	152/8
Imperial Bank P.P.	88/
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	110/8
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ahmd. New Textiles	308/12
Ambica	18c/12
Arun	177/8
Arvind	5/5
Asok	100
Bharatkhand Textiles	1430
Bombay Dyeing	715
Buckingham and Carnatics	177
Calico	528/2
Central India	200
Century	198/12
Colaba	103/2
Elgin	103/12
Gokak	123/2
Hukumchand	165/10
Indore Malwa	30/10
Jubilee	182/8
Khatau Makanji	81/4
Kohinoor	215
Laxmi Cotton	400
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	65
Morarji	110
Mysore	78/12
Nandlal Bhandari	47/4
New Great	173/2
Raipur	540
Rajnagar	126/14
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	69
Sholapur	2600
Simplex	65/10
Swadeshi	193/12
Vishnu	1000

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1457/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	153/2
Tata Power Ord.	127/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	142/13
Ajmer Electrics	10/15
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	165
Bombay Tram.	128/2
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	16/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	373/2
Associated Cements	117/8
Belapur	166/8
Bombay Burma New	155/10
Bombay Burma Old	458/2
Bombay Steam	260
Bombay Telephone	88/4
Br. B Petrol	3/5
Burma Corporation	5/1
Dalmia Cement	9/12
Indian Bleaching	82/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	44/4
Indian Radio Ord.	353/12
India Radio Defd.	245
Indian Copper	1/10
Indian Iron	24/1
Mysore Sugar	30/8
Port Canning	74/8
Premier Construction	70/12
Rohtas Industries	2/
Scindia Steam	16/13
Shivrajpur	30/8
Steel Corp of Bengal	11/4
Tata Oil	34/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Following a rise of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 154. The market opened quiet at Rs. 153/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 153/12 on scattered buying. Later on there was considerable unloading and prices declined to Rs. 153/2. The undertone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point on parity with overnight New York Closing. The local market was quietly steady with a moderate turnover and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 153/6. Later on Liverpool was 2 points up but the local market was quiet and closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach J/Aug.	Rs.	158	14 0
Broach A/May		153	6 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra D/Jan		144	8 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal D/Jan		119	2 0

WEATHER OVER U.S.A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

Slightly warmer light to moderate rainfall in Oklahoma and Texas. Forecast—Entire Belt partly cloudy. Scattered showers.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug. 23.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	130	127	124	121	
Punpab	130	127	124	121	
Rajputana	133	130	127	124	
Oomra No. 3	159	157	154	151	...
C P No 1	170	168	165	162	...
C P. No. 2	163	161	158	155	...
Broach No. 2		164	162	159	157
Punjab-Ame.		184	192	179	177
Surat		201	199	196	194
Rajpipla		198	196	193	191
Navsari		210	208	205	203

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Bengal Fine	127/29
Bengal F.G.	124/26
C. P. 1	157/59
C. P. 2	155/56
Berar	151/55
Khandesh	138/43
Jalna/Sailu	142/44
Khandwa	153/54
Broach	158/60
Punjab 4 F	173/78
Punjab 289F.	203/08
Sindh N. T.	178/83
Surat	195/96
Navsari	206/08
Western Farm	168/76

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Aug. 23.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		38,887	53,958
Central India		225,421	50,179
Barsi and Nagar		95,657	150,436
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,474	40,383
Berar	25	162,930	332,710
Central Provinces	51	39,456	85,934
Total Oomras	76	566,825	713,867
Dholera		277,933	158489
N.-W. Provinces		10,731	3,112
Rajputana	22	81,463	18,781
Sind-Punjab	98	337,957	627,522
Broach		415,085	267,698
Coompta and Dharwar	155	151,933	81,404
Westerns-Northerns	98	98,696	29,613
Cocanacs		98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,677	8,767
Persian			
American		3,487	177,893
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,521	390,768	542,354
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		267	1,240
Total	1,970	2,340,923	2,531,563
Arrived by road to 17th Aug. 39		392,855	

Exports From Bombay

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 17th August This year.	Last year.
Europe	492	317,849	357,912
China	9,150	1,340,367	748,910
Japan and Coast Ports		35,264	63,336
Up-country by Rail		289,102	385,342
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		31,217	8,810
Total	9,642	2,012,799	1,542,310

American Cotton Figures

	1939-40	1938-39
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 22-8-39	258000	211000
Receipts yesterday 22-8-39	19000	18000
Exports to date 22-8-39	183000	179000
Stocks at Ports 18-8-39	2070000	2403000
Stocks at Interior Towns 18-8-39	2415000	1975000
Stock at Liverpool 18-8-39	575000	1163000
Visible Supply 18-8-39	4823000	5546000
Quantity in sight 18-8-39	380000	283000
Quantity out of sight 18-8-39	34500	36200

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach April/May New York May Rs. 43 Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs. 38.

New York Liverpool: Oct. 7 Dec. 6 Jan. 10 Mar. 16 May 31 July 44.

Tata Steel Ordy	273/4
Tata Steel Defd.	1285

JUTES.

Birla Jute	15
Howrah	48/15
Hukumchand	1/10
Kamarhatty	440
Kankanarrah	244
Lawrence	32
Reliance	54/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Yesterday London gold prices declined half a penny to £7-8-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was one point up at 176.71. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.13 at London and 4.68 1/8 at New York.

London silver prices staged another rise of 7/8d. at 18 7/16d. for spot and forward quotation was 15/16d. higher at 18 5/16d. Prices advanced on small offerings. There was speculative bear covering. Later offerings from India imparted weaker tone with business at a farthing under the fixed rates. New York silver prices advanced 1 1/4c at 37 3/4 cents per ounce. Shanghai T. T. on London was 3 1/4d. London Bombay spot parity was Rs 49-5-6 and forward parity was Rs. 49-1-6. In the local market prices were pushed up to Rs. 48/12 last night but it is generally believed that London silver prices would decline about 1/2d. as yesterday Bears covered freely and later on there was no demand and no sales were possible even at a decline of 1/4d. This means that local bears had to pay stiff prices and now there is no buyer. In the local market there was increased selling and silver prices declined to Rs. 47/12. Gold was also easy with increased selling.

GOLD

Ready	37	2	3
Shrawan delivery	37	2	6
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0	1	6
Bhadrapad delivery	37	2	9
Bhadrapad Teji-mandi	0	3	0

SILVER

Ready	48	0	0
Shrawan delivery	47	12	0
Shrawan Teji-mandi	1	0	0
Bhadrapad delivery	47	9	0
Bhadrapad Teji-mandi	2	2	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 22.

Spot	18 7/16
Forward	18 5/16

LNDON GOLD

London, Aug. 22.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-8-6 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, Aug. 22.

Copper	£44 17 6
Lead	£16 0 0
Spelter	£14 12 6
Tin	£224 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug. 23.

London Market:—	
Standard Copper Cash	£44-12-6
Standard Copper 3 Months	£44-17-6
Electrolytic Copper	£50-15-0
Bombay Market:—	
Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 39-10-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 49-14-0
Tone: Steady	

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	8	6
Highest	29	8	6
Lowest	29	6	0
Closing	29	8	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	29	8	0
Highest	29	8	0
Lowest	29	5	0
Closing	29	8	0
Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	31	12	0
Highest	31	12	0
Lowest	31	10	6
Closing	31	11	0
Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	30	8	0
Highest	30	12	0
Lowest	30	7	6
Closing	30	10	9
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	28	2	0
Highest	28	2	0
Lowest	27	14	0
Closing	28	0	0
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	22	4	3
Highest	22	7	0
Lowest	22	7	0
Closing	22	5	9

LONDON SUGAR

London, Aug. 22.

December	6s 2 3/4d

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices.
Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria Ltd	£0 4 9
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd	1 4 6
Turner and Newall	3 18 3
Associated Electric Industries	1 19 6
Attock Oil	2 12 6
Barsi Light Railways	50 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec Ordinary	2 5 3
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 6
Beira Railways	1 0 3
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 8 6
Marconi International Marine	1 7 3
Western Union Telegraph	dol 21.50
General Electric Ordinary	3 14 0
Fairey Aviation Co Ltd	1 0 0
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	0 14 6
International Railways of C America	dol 4.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 8 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 4 3
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 0 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 11 3
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 2 3
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 8.125
Mariu Gold Mining Areas Ltd	0 8 7½
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 3 10½
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 17 6
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 16 9
Trust of Insurance Share Units	0 19 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 15 7.39 p.c. p.a.

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 22.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. Sept. sellers	24/7 1/2
Linseed oil naked London per cwt. Jan/Apr. sellers	23/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 23.

2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	98
3 1/2 p.c. G P Notes (Cash)	96/5
3 p.c. 1951-54 Loan	99/10
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	102/2
3 p.c. 1963/65 Loan	97/0
3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	103/10
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	108/2
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	110
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	116
5 p.c. 1940-43 Loan	103/10

TAXFREE LOANS

5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan	113/8
4 p.c. 1958-68 Mysore Loan	111/12
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Loan	121/0

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	108/0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	107/0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	116/0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	128/0
6 p.c. K. P. I. 1950	127/0

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 96-4 declined to Rs. 96 and closed steady at Rs. 96-3-6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 23.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Aug./Sept.

Bank's buying T T D D 1/5 31/32 Aug.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 3/32 to Oct. only

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287

Bank's buying T T 284 3/4

Bank's buying D D 284

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,308

Bank's buying T T 1,323

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 1/4

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 5/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

HUNGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 82 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 22 nominal.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 7/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86 1/8

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong/London 1/2 19/32 23rd instant.

Shanghai/London 0/3 17/32 23rd instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 23rd instant.

Java/London 8.72 7/8 23rd instant.

New York/London 4.68.12 22nd instant

London/New York 4.68.13 22nd instant

London/Paris 176.71 22nd instant.

London/Italy 89.02 22nd instant.

London/Belgium 27.55 1/2 22nd instant

London/Switzerland 20.72 3/8 22nd instant.

London/Berlin 11.67 1/2 22nd instant.

London/Stockholm 19.39 22nd instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.74 22nd instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very steady.

Gold £7-8-7 21st instant.

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 22nd instant.

Silver London Ready 17 9/16 21st instant.

Silver London Ready 18 7/16 22nd instant.

Silver London Forward 17 3/8 21st instant.

Silver London Forward 18 5/16 22nd instant.

Silver New York Ready 36 3/4 21st instant.

Silver New York Ready 37 3/4 22nd instant.

London Discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 21st instant.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 22nd instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 21st instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 3/4 per cent 22nd instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 22.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	69
3 1/2 per cent	82
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	95 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	102
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	105
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	107
5 per cent 1942/47	104
3 per cent 1948/52	93
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	63
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	88 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	103
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	36/6

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug. 22.

GIZA	
Spot	6.70+17.
October	6.46+11.
November	6.51+11.
January	6.48+ 5.
March	6.50+ 5.
May	6.52+ 4
July	6.54+ 2.
UPPERS.	
Spot	5.85+15.
October	5.58+ 8.
November	5.58+ 9.
January	5.54+ 5.
March	5.54+ 3.
May	5.55+ 3.
July	5.55+ 3.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug. 22.

SAKELS.	
November	12.94+2.
January	12.94+3.
March	12.96+2.
ASHMOUNI	
August	9.62+14
October	9.78+ 8.
December	9.83+8.
February	9.91+8.
April	9.96+ 8.
GIZA	
November	11.67+8.
January	11.79+9.
March	11.92+6.

Short Covering In Cotton Mill Shares

TATA STEEL SHARES RECOVER

Market Steady With Restricted Business

BOMBAY: August 23.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market closed firm on active short covering and speculative buying on the theory that the latest move by the Russian and German Governments might lead to a peaceful settlement of the Danzig affair. The market being well liquidated, rallied sharply and U. S. Steel shares improved 1-1/8 at dols. 45-1/8. Anaconda Copper Mining shares advanced 3/4 at dols. 24. General motor shares closed 1-1/2 higher at dols. 44-3/8.

The London Stock Exchange was nervous at the opening with general selling, but later on there was partial recovery in Government Securities, while Industrials displayed good undertone.

In response to above news the local Share Bazar ruled steady with increased buying for Cotton Mill shares. Cements were in request and Tata Steels ruled steady. There was some buying for Tata Power shares on rumours of a dividend of Rs. 50. Bombay Burmas also fared well.

At present world markets are under the influence of political developments in Europe and opinions have no value. We are not out of danger and political decisions often prove surprising. Thus it will be advisable to be cautious pending clarification of European political tension.

As pointed out before, all markets are well liquidated and any favourable turn in the political situation will be followed by active buying. The local market in the absence of outside business is fluctuating within a narrow range.

Tata Steel Defd. shares which lost about Rs. 30 yesterday ruled fairly steady and after opening at Rs. 1,277 declined to Rs. 1,273 and advanced to Rs. 1,290. With reports of general rains, Cotton Mill shares improved on short covering. Bombay Dyeings advanced to Rs. 717-8. Associated Cements opened at Rs. 117 and closed at Rs. 117-8.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Aug. 23

100	Ahmed. Advance	247 8
200	BOM. DYEING	717 8
100	CENTURY	199 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	200 8
100	COLABA	109 0
100	Coorla	84 0
250	David	25
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 3 6
100	Finlay	88 8
100	GOKAK	128 8
1,000	Hindustan	1660 0
100	Indore	30 12
100	Khatau	81 8
100	KOHINOOR	215 8
250	Laxmi	400 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	110 8
250	Model	38 8
50	MYSORE	79 4
200	NEW GREAT	174 0
100	Osmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	226 4
25	SASSOON SILK	69 4
1,000	Sholapur	2,600 0
60	SIMPLEX	66 0
1,000	SWADESHI	194 8
100	SWAN	81 0
500	Vishnu	1,000 0
1,000	Westerns	850 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	XD97 0
35-50	Central	34 8
500	Imperial	1,527 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	380 0
50-100	India	143 8
100	Reserve Bank	110 8
5	Union	5-13-8

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	117 8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	640 0
15-100	Jupiter	14 0
20	Mercantile	56 0
15-75	New India	38 2
200	Oriental	4,675 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 1 6

ELECTRIC

100	Ahd. Old	142 13
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,460 0
10	Ajmer	10 15
50	BOMBAY TRAM	128 4
100	Bombay Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	10 11
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	183 8
100	Surat	161 4
100	TATA HYDRO	153 8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,280 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1,003 12
100	C. Province	100 12
100	Dh Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	98 8
100	Mandra Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	85 8
100	Sara Serajganj	103 8
100	Tapti Valley	780 0

MININGS

8	Burma Corp.	5 1
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 10
10	Indian Iron and Steel	24 0
10	SHIVRAJPUR	30 12
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,290 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	274 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	374 0
10	Air Service	6 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	167 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	602 8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	261 0
125	B. BURMA	459 8
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	157 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 5
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	88 3
100	IND BLEACHING	83 0
50	Ind Invest Trust	44 4
100	I. Radio Defd	347 8
100	I. Radio Ord	340 0
100	Port Canning	74 8
30	PREMIER CON.	71 0
15	Scindia	16 13
25	Tata Oil Mill	34 8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1,482 8
6	p.c Bombay Steam	297 8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.) XD	77 8
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	110 4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99 8
	p.c. Tata Hydro	152 3
1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,600 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	208 12
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164 0
7	p.c Vishnu	675 0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT GLANCE

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Bombay Dyeing (706/4) 711 708 718 716 717 716 717/8

Century (195) 196 198/8 199

Central India (196/4) 197/8 199 202 201 200/8

Kohinoor (211) 212 215 214 215/8

New Great (171/8) 171 172 173 174

Simplex (64/8) 64/12 65/8 66 65/12 66

Swadeshi (190/8) 192 191 195 194/8

Associated Cement (116/4) 117 118/12 117/12 117/8

Andhra (1455) 1455 1460

Tram. Ord. (128/4) 128/4

Tata Hydro (152/8) 152/12 153/4

Tata Power (1256/4) 1272 1270 1282 1280

T. Steel Dfd. (1272/8) 1277 1285 1280 1282 1272 1287 1286 1290

T. Steel Ord. (271) 273 271 273 274

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (164/4) 164/4 164

Bellapur (163/8) 164/8 165/8 166 167

B. Steam (280) 260 261

B. Burma (451/8) 453 454 453 455 457 459

WALL STREET-MARKET

New York, Aug. 22.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Del.
Amr. Water Works and Elec. dol 6 Pfd.	93
Electric Power and Light 7 p.c. Pfd	22
Electric Bond and Share Common	8 3/8
Electric Bond and Share 5 p.c. Pfd	54
Columbia Gas and Electric	7
Int. Tel. and Tel. (Foreign)	5 3/4
Amr. Tel. and Tel.	162 3/8
Sun Life of Canada	385
Western Union Telegraph	21 1/8
Great Northern Pfd.	21 1/2
New York Central R.R.	13
Liggett Myers 'B'	107
Gillette Safety Razor dol 5 Pfd	52
Union Carbon and Carbide	78
Amrex Corporation	21 1/8
Texas Corporation	34 1/4
Guaranty Trust	265
United States Steel	45 1/8
Bethlehem Steel	56
Crucible Steel	30
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	15
Republic Steel	15
U. S. Smelting	51 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	46 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	24
Chrysler Motors	78
General Motors	44 3/8
General Electric	34 1/4
American Radiator	10
Lockheeds	23
Socony	10 3/4
Consolidate Oil	6 3/4
Chase National Bank	31 1/4
National City Bank of N.Y.	24

Turnover 850,000 shares Chances are for a further rally.

Bombay Yarn Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—	
August	95 0 0
October	95 0 0
December	95 0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—	
August	108 0 0
October	108 8 0
December	108 8 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—	
August	136 0 0
October	136 0 0
December	136 0 0
Yarn No. 40s.—	
August	208 0 0
October	208 0 0
December	208 0 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Broach J/A highest 157 1/2; lowest 156 7/8; closing 157 3/8

Broach A/M high

for ULTRA MODERN FURNITURE
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Jayanand Khira & Co

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1939

SKIN BOONE LOTION
CURES rapidly BARBER'S ITCH, RING-WORM of all kinds and anywhere on the body. INSTANT CURE for STINGS of MOSQUITOES and other insects. Will not stain clothes. Will not injure the most delicate skin. No discomfort of Grease or Oil. Will dry up instantly on application. Cure guaranteed.
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Bombay Assembly

Revenue Minister Exposes A Fallacy

TRUTH ABOUT "PERSONAL SERVICE" BY TENANT

Relic Of Feudal Order, Which Smacks Of Serfdom

POONA, Aug. 23.

The Bombay Legislative Assembly resumed to-day discussions on the various amendments to the Tenancy Legislation.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, the Speaker, presided.

The definition with regard to "Rent" was debated at great length. It was laid down in the Bill that "Rent" "means any consideration in money or kind or both paid or payable by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of the land held by him, but shall not include the rendering of any personal service

Two amendments were moved to the clause by Sardar N. G. Vinchoorkar and Mr. S. H. Jhabvala respectively. The former amendment sought the deletion of the words "but shall not include the rendering of any personal service" and the substitution of "and includes also personal service as may be agreed upon or renderable by usage." Mr. Jhabvala's amendment sought the omission of the words "shall not."

Mr. Faiz Mohd Khan (Muslim League) moved an amendment to the amendment for the deletion of the words "renderable by usage" relating to services.

DEHLAVI QUESTIONS GOVT.'s RIGHT.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi supporting Sardar Vinchoorkar's amendment observed that when two parties, namely, the landlord and the tenant, enter into a contract, no law should stand in the way. He understood that the Bill, from the beginning to the end, was an attempt to make the tenants a sort of "freelance." If the tenant had agreed to render certain services then he should do it. What right had any Government, he asked, to put its foot on any intention of the two parties concerned coming into an agreement unless such agreement was immoral or illegal.

Mr. R. R. Bhole (Independent Labour Party) asserted that any service that might be rendered by the tenants to the landlords should be paid for. The tenant and the landlord did not stand on the same economic or social level. He opposed the amendments.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar maintained that the amendments were "objectionable and dangerous" and that in effect they would perpetuate serfdom.

PLEA FOR "VIA MEDIA."

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale declared that agricultural economy could not be well served by the elimination of personal services. They had already done away with such services that would answer the definition of serfdom. He argued that tenants would be in a better position to discharge their obligations if personal services were taken into account.

He urged that Government should not make this a party question, but should strive to find out a "via media."

Mr. B. K. Gaikwad and Mr. R. S. Khedgiker opposed both the amendments.

Sir Chinubhai Madnowlai in supporting the amendment observed that there were many instances where the tenant did not pay any rent by way of a share in the crops or money but only his personal services were taken into consideration.

He urged that "personal services" should also be included in the definition.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, opposing the amendments declared that the Bill was the result of earnest endeavour of the Government to put the relations between landlords and tenants on a proper and equitable basis in order that neither the landlord might exploit the tenant nor the tenant became an irresponsible person. He maintained that the relations between the two were not particularly happy in several parts of the province and it was the intention of the Government to set matters right. It would remove to a large extent causes which contributed to the existing bad relations between the two. Sardar Vinchoorkar's amendment as it stood might perhaps be harmless, but in such matters it was not advisable to accept the interpretation of one or two persons. As practical men they had to see how the legal position created would be utilised.

FALLACY EXPOSED.

In this connection the Revenue Minister quoted certain instances mentioned by Mr. D. Symington (Backward Class Officer) in his report on the conditions obtaining in Excluded Areas. Tenants were forced to work on their landlords' own farms, refusal of which was dealt with severely by beatings and in some cases even death. There were good landlords of course, but their pleadings could not be taken as sufficient guarantee for the whole order. The result of the amendment, if accepted, would be that the tenant would have to carry out some personal services sup-

(Continued on page 13, col. 1)

The answer to a certain question or terrible task for an Italian Ambassador.
(Special For "The Chronicle").

Industrial Development

C. P. Government's Initiative

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

Conversion of different parts of dead animals to commercial use and introduction and development of Mulberry and Tassar silk industries, are two of the numerous steps taken by the C.P. and Berar Government for the development of village industries.

Two cottage industries institutions have been opened at Jubbulpore and Akola for training students in cotton weaving, carpet and durrie weaving, toy making and lacquer work and cane and basket work manufacture. A class for the training of aboriginals in basket and bamboo work has been started at Deori in Bhandara district.

A scheme for the training of village Chamars in the use of offal and skin flaying has been introduced.

As a result of the grant from the Government of India for the development of hand-loom industry in the province the Central Provinces and Berar Weavers' Co-operative Society, Nagpur, has been formed with seven branches scattered in the province. During 1938-39 raw materials worth Rs. 25,840 were purchased by the Nagpur Society of which material worth Rs. 13,661 were distributed to the branch of affiliated societies. Cloth valued approximately at Rs. 34,000 was manufactured by the societies. The societies weave various new attractive patterns in sarees and dhoties in finer counts and special varieties such as curtains, bed spreads, durries, etc.

The preliminary report of the Industrial Survey Committee appointed by the Government makes various recommendations for the advancement and progress of village industries which are under the consideration of Government.—A. P.

FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION REFORM

Madras Move For Conference Of Departmental Officers

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

The Education Minister has convened a conference of departmental officers and prominent educationists including the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Dewan Bahadur S. E. Ranganathan and Dr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellors of the Annamalai, Madras and Andhra Universities, respectively, the Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, the Agents of S. I. R. and M. & S. M. Railways, Sir Mahomed Usman, Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, M.L.A. (Central), and others to consider the question of reorganisation of the present secondary education system.

The Minister will be the Chairman of the conference and Mr. G. L. Lobo will be the Secretary.

The conference, it is understood, will have general discussion for two days after which, if there is general agreement, the members may divide themselves into committees for detailed consideration of the specified problems, the present secondary education —United Press.

Allahabad Youth League's Faith In Bose

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD Aug. 23

The Allahabad Youth League has passed a resolution condemning the action taken by the Working Committee against Mr. Subhas Bose and expressing faith in Bose.

REBUILDING SIND'S HISTORY

New Light On Muslim Period: Archaeological Survey's Work

For the first time inscriptions, numbering 378 bearing upon the Muslim history of Sind, have been collected by the Archaeological Survey of India, in the districts of Karachi, Dadu Larkana, Sukkur, and Hyderabad and when the study is completed of these inscriptions, it is likely that the chronology of Sind's history will have to be re-written. The inscriptions cover the period from 1370 to 1739 A. D., and throw light on the rule of princes of the Samma dynasty. It is possible that some of the dates given to the princes of this dynasty will have to be revised and put on a correct basis as a result of the discoveries made.

The dates now current about this dynasty are based on two hishorical works:—(1) Tohfa-tul-Miram, (2) Tarikh-i-Masumi of Akbar's time.

The author of Tohfa-tul Miram lived at Tatta. Though the inscriptions from which attempts are now being made to re-write the history of Sind, were within easy reach of the authors of these two contemporary historians, it does not appear that they made use of these records in stone. Even the latest scientific edition of Tarikh-i-Masumi appears to have made little use of these inscribed records in revising the chronology of the Samma rulers. Some of the inscriptions give both the Hindu and the Muhammadan names in the genealogy of Samma Princes to whose reigns they relate. Apparently, these Muslim Princes were local Hindu Chiefs converted to Islam

SURVIVAL OF HINDU INFLUENCE

Survival of Hindu influence in their outlook is found in one or two inscriptions of these Samma Kings. Thus, for example, one inscription, which records the dedication of a pavilion to God, also invokes, at the same time, protection in the name of Muhammad, the Prophet of God—quite after the Hindu practice of invoking in the name of a deity.

Amongst the inscriptions there is one on a marble slab which served as the foundation stone of the city of Hyderabad (Sind) bearing the date 1182 A. H. (1768 A. D.) This is a new discovery. The inscription gives the title "Ghazi" after the name of the famous Kalhora King Ghulam Shah. This is significant as the rulers of Sind were generally tributaries of a Paramount Sultan, either of Delhi or of Persia or of Afghanistan. The use of the title "Ghazi" which was generally assumed by independent or paramount kings and never by a tributary prince, seems to indicate that at about the time when the town was founded, probably the Kalhora ruler of Sind had succeeded temporarily in proclaiming his independence of Kabul or Delhi.

A special process is used in getting facsimiles of these inscriptions. A particular kind of paper made in Junner near Poona is used for the purpose. It is soaked in water and pressed against the inscriptions till the inscription comes out in relief when the impressions on the paper is inked with a dabber.

SPECIAL PUBLICATION INTENDED.

Steps have been taken to decipher and edit these inscriptions in proper chronological sequence and a special publication of the Archaeological Department will be devoted to these inscriptions.

The conquest of Sind by Arabs in the early part of 8th Century marks a new chapter in the history of Sind.

Unfortunately the Arab conquerors of Sind, who were not great builders like the Moghuls, have left behind very few monuments except some records on tombs. As early as 1879, the Archaeological Survey of India brought out a volume with a number of inscriptions of the early Muslim rulers of Sind, found at Sukkur, Tatta and other places. Excavations carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India at the ancient capital of Brahmanabad Mansura in the early years of the present century, throw considerable light on the life lived by the citizens and the history of the early Muslim occupations of Sind. This has been followed up with a volume entitled "Antiquities of Sind" in the New Imperial Series, which is replete with material bearing on the post-Arab period of the history of Sind.

GREATEST MENACE TO INDIAN INDUSTRIES

I. I. Association Chief Deplores Price-Cutting And Dumping By Japan

The 3rd annual general meeting of the Association of Indian Industries was held on Wednesday, under the presidentship of Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt.

Dr. M. Venkatrao, the retiring President, moving the proposition for the adoption of the annual report, observed that industrialisation of India was the goal of the Association.

The following are excerpts from his speech.

I should like to say that the period, through which we are passing is indeed unique in the history of Bombay. I am quite sure you will join with me in conveying our sincere congratulations to the Government of Bombay on this important historical action.

I would, however, like to point out that as far as the industries are concerned, we welcome this measure, as it directly affects the well-being of thousands of workers, employed in Indian concerns. Indeed, it has opened a new vista before the masses, and will have the effect of saving of thousands of families from ruin. It will also help to stimulate the various industries as there will be a decided increase in the purchasing power of the people.

With the circulation of money through proper channels, a golden opportunity presents itself to small industries in order to consolidate their position and take advantage of the concomitant change in the social and economic life for capturing the potential market by catering to its requirements. While congratulating the Government of Bombay on this important measure, I am afraid I will have to express my disagreement with some of their other measures.

SALES TAX.

The Sales Tax on cloth is primarily intended for the rural development schemes. But the methods adopted in collecting this Tax are so conflicting and confused that it may be found rather difficult to collect the revenue from this Tax. If in the alternative, any method of collecting the Tax in a more direct manner is found, it will relieve the merchants from the anxious time. I appeal to Government that in all their taxation proposals, the industrial concerns should receive special treatment.

INDUSTRIALIZATION.

It has been recognized that India has now to find new sources other than agricultural for the uplift of her masses. It is, therefore, necessary for us to concentrate on this branch for the development of the country, and I am quite sure in a short time our industries will take their legitimate places in the home and World markets. But before this becomes a realization, it is necessary to educate the masses as to the best use, to which their money should be put. They should be prevailed upon to buy only those products that are manufactured in India with Indian capital.

MENACE OF FOREIGNERS.

Regarding industrial exploitation at the hands of foreign combines, while the Congress Provinces all over India are heralding the birth of a new industrial era, the foreign capitalists are coming out to exploit the fields, which should, primarily, be reserved for Indians. Until this exploitation is stopped, I am afraid the talk of industrializ becomes empty and hollo. I think every manufacturer, who is directly affected by such exploitation, should come forward and force the Local Government to save him from ruin. All the Provincial Governments should recognize the accepted principle of giving protection to the industries in their provinces.

The greatest menace, to which all Indian industries are subjected is dumping and price-cutting by Japan. I do hope that, when the fresh Protocol and Convention are signed with Japan, the last words about this competition have been heard.

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. Madhavlal Bhatt:—

The Association, you will readily agree, has done some useful work in the interests of small industries. Taking first the question of Technical Training for Indian Students, you will notice that we have put ourselves in touch with the High Commissioner for India in London and also negotiated with the Consuls of different countries.

Another activity, in which the Association is interested is with regard to the Factory visits.

NUMEROUS GRIEVANCES.

Numerous grievances pertaining to minor industries, such as disparity in freight rates, Customs Duties and many others were referred to the Association during the last year, and they were immediately taken up by the Association and there is every expectation that some good result will come out of our action. If our industries are to prosper, the first essential thing is to ensure

(Continued on page 13, col. 2)

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE POISON THORN

IT'S ANOTHER POISON THORN MURDER, WADE/ AND IF YOU ASK ME--THIS DAME KNOWS SOMETHING ABOUT IT/
YOU'RE CRAZY, DONAVAN/
HOW COULD I? I WAS WITH INSPECTOR WADE ALL EVENING/
HEY/ AREN'T YOU COMING WITH ME?
NOT ME/ SCOTLAND YARD GAVE YOU THE CASE... I'M TAKING MISS THORNE HOME. CAB/
HE'S FALLIN' FOR THAT DAME---- HOOK, LINE AN' SINKER/
1-10

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